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Formerly Millard's Review

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THE JAPANESE VIEWPOINT ON EXTRATERRITORIALITY

FOREIGN nations exercised extraterritorial rights over their subjects and citizens residing in Japan up to the latter part of the last century, Great Britain giving up her rights in a treaty signed on July 19, 1894, and America, Russia Italy, France, Germany and Austro-Hungary following suit by the end of 1897. Japan's first definite move to induce the various powers to relinquish their rights began with a mission sent abroad under the leadership of Prince Iwakura in 1871. In view of the long struggle conducted both at home in the reform of her legal system and in constant agitation abroad, Japan's reaction in reference to China's demand for the abolition of capitulations will be closely observed by both the Chinese and by foreigners. Outside of statements by Japanese in the press at various times, the only indication of Japan's official attitude on this subject is given in the minutes of the Washington Conference when the subject was under discussion. Mr. Hanihara, in the sixth meeting of the General Committee on November 25, 1921 is quoted as follows;

> "Mr. Hanihara said that, as had been pointed out by previous speakers (Hughes, Viviana, Balfour, Schanzer, Baron de Cartier, Jonkheer Van Karneveek and Viscount D'Alte) Japan, Great Britain and the United States had signed treaties in which they agreed to abolish the system of extraterritoriality after the fulfilment of certain conditions. He declared that in this matter Japan had a stronger sympathy with China than other countries, for she had suffered for nearly 30 years under conditions similar to those now existing in China. The Japanese delegation was very desirous that this reform be executed at the earliest possible date, and felt that the best way of accomplishing this would be to follow out the suggestion of the chairman—to the effect that a special commission be appointed to investigate conditions in China."

It has been stated on several occasions that Japan would be prepared to give up her extraterritorial rights in China at any time and in one or two instances, rumors have been in circulation that negotiations were in progress in which Japan was offering to relinquish her capitulations in exchange for some other specific benefit. It evidently was the fear of something like this taking place that prompted the inclusion of the following clause in the Washington Conference resolution on this subject:

"But that in no case shall any of the said powers make its acceptance of all or any portion of such recommendations (report of investigating commission) either directly or indirectly dependent on the granting by China of any special concession, favor, benefit or immunity, whether political or economic."

The only other hint as to Japan's intentions or activities in respect to the abolition of extra-territoriality in China which has come to our attention is the following dispatch which appeared in the English edition of the *Osaki Mainichi* early this month:

Hankow, February 4.—With respect to the abolition of consular courts in China, an international commission for investigation into the judicial system will meet in China this year. In preparation for this the British have established a meeting place of the commission in Shanghai, and the United States has entrusted the preliminary investigation to her consuls. Mr. Masamoto Kitada, of the Japanese Foreign Office, has been sent to China for the study of the situation and is staying in Hankow at present.

"The abolition of consular courts always is followed by the opening of the interior land to foreigners, and this will be decidedly beneficial to the Powers," said Mr. Kitada. "Russia has already abolished her consular court, and cases between Russians and Chinese are tried quite fairly. There are opportunities provided for appeal and for obtaining the services of attorneys.

"In some of the recently established states in Europe, the prison and police systems are much inferior to those in China. Chinese Judges cannot be compared in competency, with other administrative officials, but there are enough of them to be sent to localities of mixed residence. In short, it is desirable to effect the abolition at the most important places, and gradually to extend the scope. The opening of the interior cannot be accomplished otherwise."

REPUBLIC OF CUBA SETTLES FINANCE PROBLEM

THE Republic of Cuba during January placed a loan of G. $50,000,000 in New York for the purpose of accomplishing the financial rehabilitation of the republic. The bonds were sold at public bidding at 99¼ and will yield interest at the rate of 5.55 percent. The period of the loan is 30 years, provision for complete amortization being made for that period. This announcement is of considerable interest in view of the fact that the financial situation in Cuba for the last two or three years has been about as serious as the present situation in China. In common with practically every other country, the Republic of Cuba found itself in a serious financial situation at the close of the European War. The situation was so serious that President Harding sent to Havana, General Enoch H. Crowder as his personal representative to help President Zayas solve the financial problem. Within the brief space of two years, according to an announcement in the *New York Times*, they succeeded by drastic liquidation in bringing about a balanced budget. According to the last Cuban financial statement the annual revenues amount to G. $29,000,000 and the expenses to about G. $28,000,000 leaving a surplus of income over expenditures of approximately G. $1,000,000. The Republic of Cuba has an area of 45,000 square miles and a population of about 3,000,000 as compared to the area 38,000 square miles for Kiangsu Province of China with a population of approximately 21,000,000.

WHEN NORTH AMERICA AND ASIA WERE CONNECTED

ACCORDING to the president of the American Museum of Natural History of New York, it has now been definitely proved that a broad land connection once existed between Asia and North America. The proof exists in the remarkable set of fossils of gigantic dinosaurs and mammals of various types which have been unearthed in Mongolia and have been sent to New York by the expedition headed by Mr. Roy Chapman Andrews which is now in Peking. Some of the remains of these animals which wandered to and fro between the two continents which have just arrived in New York from Mongolia have been identified as those of the Titano there, which existed in Utah and Montana a few million years ago. Other known inhabitants of Western United States have been identified in Mongolia. In spite of the distance of about 10,000 miles separating them, these two parts of the world were the home of similar types of dinosaurs about 5,000,000 years ago and of similar mammals about 3,000,000 years ago. These discoveries have aroused intense interest in scientific circles in the United States, according to an interview with Mr. Henry Fairfield Osborn, President of the Museum, which appeared in the *New York Times* for January 11. Mr. Osborn says:

"That what is now the Mongolian desert probably was once the nursery of the great families of mammals, including man. The family trees of many of the main groups, so far as they could be traced through fossils, seemed to lead back, in their opinion, to the plateau of Central Asia. Domestic dogs seem to descend from Asiatic stock, indicating that man and the wild dog first became friends in that part of the world. The cow, sheep and other animals first domesticated are thought to have come from Asiatic breeds.

"This theory has been maintained in spite of the fact that the Mongolian desert, or Gobi region, has been hitherto reported barren of fossils. Among many important results, the outstanding one is the proof that the region was rich in life of various kinds at many different ages.

"This is not a new chapter but a new volume in the history of the world. The Gobi desert, which runs from Mongolia into Tibet, is the crown of the world. The results so far obtained are of extreme importance."

Hindus Also Ineligible for American Citizenship

The United States Supreme Court, in a carefully prepared decision handed down on Wednesday, February 21, denied the petition of Bhagat Thind, a high caste Hindu for citizenship in the United States. This decision of the United States Supreme Court reaffirms the decision handed down late last year denying American citizenship to Japanese. In the Japanese cases, Takuji Yamashita and Charles Hio Kono one a resident of the state of Washington and the other a resident of Honolulu brought legal proceedings to determine whether they were eligible for naturalization as citizens of the United States. The Supreme Court ruled that: "In all of the naturalization acts of the United States from 1790 to 1906, the privilege of naturalization was confined to white persons with the addition in 1870 to those of African birth and descent."

Jurisdiction over Foreigners in Siam

BY ELDON R. JAMES

I

THE course of the development and modification of exterritoriality in Siam is so little known that an account of it may not be without interest to students of international law. Exterritoriality, which affects only a minority of the foreigners resident in Siam, for the majority have never enjoyed its privileges, began less than three generations ago when Siam's legal institutions were still of a primitive sort and it seemed, therefore, to be a logical and simple expedient upon which to base trade relations with Europeans. Since then these institutions have been very considerably modified and exterritoriality, regarded in Siam as a temporary device to last only until the law and the courts could be placed upon a modern footing, has become increasingly burdensome now that the number of foreigners, originally European but now preponderatingly Asiatic, affected by it has grown to considerable proportions, and the administration of justice has been improved and modernized.

The reorganization of courts and law, which has taken place since 1855, and especially since the reorganization of the Ministry of Justice in 1892, accompanied, as it has been, by advances in general administrative efficiency, has resulted in many instances in a progressive amelioration of the regime of exterritoriality. In the course of process, there have been introduced some novel restrictions upon the action of Siamese courts in their dealings with foreigners and these restrictions and guarantees are not without interest. However, notwithstanding their utility as temporary measures during a period of transition from the old system of justice to the new, many of these guarantees must be regarded as in their turn fast becoming obsolete and doomed to pass with exterritoriality itself and to become matters of historical interest only.

With the promulgation and coming into force of the new codes, the completion of which is not far distant, and with an increasing efficiency in the administration of justice, there will be less and less reason, as the years go by, for insistence upon special procedure in judicial matters involving privileged groups of foreigners which is not insisted upon in other states. The state of the law and of the administration of justice is a matter about which foreigners in all countries are extremely sensitive, but if the progress already made is kept up in the future, Siam may not unreasonably expect to receive at no distant day the consideration in such matters due to a fully free and independent member of international society.

A review of the system of jurisdiction over special groups of foreigners in Siam, if, indeed, the medley of arrangements can be called a system, falls quite naturally into three periods, and for this and other reasons it has seemed more satisfactory to consider the treaties in chronological order rather than to attempt to group them according to topics by countries. The first of these periods ended with the signing of the British treaty of 1855. The second began in 1865 and ended in 1874 when the treaty with the government of India was executed, a period of the establishment of consular jurisdiction. The third period, one of the modification of consular jurisdiction, is not yet finished but began in 1874 when the first changes in the regime of exterritoriality were made. [1]

Prior to 1855

The student of the early Siamese treaties is very much handicapped by the fact that the records of the kingdom were destroyed when Ayuthia, then the capital, was taken and destroyed by the Burmese in 1767. Such records as exist of the international relations of the country before that time can now be found only in the archives of European states and these have not yet been thoroughly searched. Therefore, a study of the documents prior to 1767 must necessarily be incomplete. However, from materials recovered in Europe, together with the somewhat meager descriptions of the system which then prevailed, which are to be found in such contemporary writings as have been printed, some idea can be gathered of the system of jurisdiction over foreigners in the sixteenth, and eighteenth centuries. [2]

The Portuguese, the first Europeans to come in any considerable number, arrived early in the sixteenth century. They were followed, after a long interval, by the Dutch and in the early part of the seventeenth century came the English, and about 1662, the French. Danish traders appeared in Tenasserim, then a part of Siam, in 1621, but apparently their stay was short. There were, also, during the seventeenth century, considerable groups of Asiatic peoples, Armenians, Persians, Indians, Malays and others. As a result of the religious persecutions in Japan, a large number of Japanese Christians settled in the country about the middle of the seventeenth century. Of course, there were always the Chinese.

No treaties or conventions with the Portugese during the period under consideration have yet been found, but doubtless there were such and a thorough search of the archives in Portugal and Macao might disclose many documents of interest.

There was in existence in the seventeenth century, a system, which undoubtedly antedated that century, but whether founded originally upon treaty stipulations is now unknown, under which the various national groups were permitted to live in "camps," over each of which was placed a "captain" chosen by his own people with the approval of the king. This captain was the judge in all differences among his nationals but was responsible for all his actions to a Siamese official designated for that purpose. The captain, or as he was sometimes called, the "amphur," which is the title of a subordinate Siamese administrative official at the present time, seems to have been subject in all respects to Siamese jurisdiction, and, indeed, although a foreigner, was

1. A collection of *State Papers of the Kingdom of Siam, 1664-1886*, compiled by the Siamese Legation in Paris, was published in London in 1886. Since then no other official collection has appeared, though one is now in course of preparation. A collection, unofficial and incomplete, was published in Bangkok in 1915 by the *Bangkok Times*, an English newspaper. Wolcott H. Pitkin, Esq., of the New York bar, formerly Adviser in Foreign Affairs to the Siamese government, has prepared and printed a very useful but unfortunately incomplete collection of treaties as a supplement to his brief, *Siam's Case for the Revision of Obsolete Treaty Obligations*.

2. May of the references to jurisdiction in the early accounts of Siam have been collected by M. Louis Duplatre, Assistant Legal Adviser in the Siamese Ministry of Justice in his thesis for the University of Grenoble, *Condition des Etrangers au Siam*. Anderson's *English Intercourse with Siam in the Seventeenth Century* is a very useful book. See, also, *Records of the Relations between Siam and Foreign Countrtes in the 17th Century*, published by the Bajiranana National Library, Bangkok.

regarded as a Siamese functionary, having no official relation to the government to his own country.

The earliest treaty [3] containing references to jurisdiction. of which the writer knows, is that with the Dutch East India Company, acting under the authority of the States-General of the United Netherlands. This treaty, which was signed at Ayuthia on August 22, 1664, after granting to the company certain trading monopolies provided that should any of the company's servants commit a grave crime in Siam, neither the king nor the Siamese courts should judge him but he must be delivered to the company's chief to be punished according to Dutch law. If the chief himself committed a capital crime, he was to be kept under arrest by the king until notice had been given to the governor-general. Dutch traders were thus made exempt from Siamese jurisdiction in cases of grave crimes committed by them and this exemption extended even to crimes against the Siamese themselves.

In 1662, a company of French missionaries came to Siam and was received with great cordiality, for the kings of Siam have been without exception extremely tolerant in religious matters. Misconstruing this friendliness, the missionaries persuaded themselves that the king's conversion to Christianity was a possibility and, upon their return to France, they succeeded in interesting Louis XIV in the project of establishing, at one stroke, both the Christian religion and French influence where neither had before existed. Ambassadors from Siam were, also, received by Louis and their reports to the king of Siam assisted greatly in aiding the French attempt. An embassy, headed by M. de Chaumont, was ultimately dispatched to Siam and on December 10, 1685, a treaty [4] was signed at Lopburi which dealt exclusively with matters of religion. The next day, December 11, 1685, another treaty, unpublished as yet, this time a commercial one, was executed by the Siamese and French plenipotentiaries.

The first treaty granted the missionaries the privilege of preaching the Christian law in Siam and guaranteed tolerance for such converts as might be made. The French request that, in order to avoid any attempts at the persecution of converts, a qualified Siamese "mandarin" might be appointed to hear and judge all such cases, was granted but with the qualification that the mandarin must refer such matters to one of the judges of the king before passing sentence. It was, also, agreed that if the missionaries did not transgress the privileges conferred upon them by the treaty, their affairs should be judged by a mandarin presented by the bishop but appointed by the king.

The second treaty of M. de Chaumont contains a request that the French servants of the *Compagnie des Indes Orientales*, as well as the French not connected with that company, who were not in the service of the king, might be judged as to disputes among themselves by the captain of the company, who was, also, to have authority to punish any of the French guilty of theft. The king, responding to this request, granted that the French, not in his service or in that of his ministers, who committed theft or any other culpable act, should be left for punishment to the French captain. If any one of the parties should not be satisfied with the judgment of the captain and should request that justice should be done by the king's ministers, the execution of the judgment should be stayed until the king of France had been informed and had given directions. If any of the servants of the company should commit any act worthy of judicial consideration, whether civil or criminal, against any one not French, the French captain was to sit with the Siamese judges to determine the case according to the laws of Siam. The king expressed the belief, however, that it would be better if a French judge should be appointed as this would relieve the officers of the company of a burden which might interfere with their commercial duties.

The provisions of this treaty were not completely satisfactory to France, and in 1687 another embassy, headed by M. M. de la Loubere and Ceberet, was sent to Siam. This mission negotiated another treaty, [5] which was signed at Lopburi on December 11, 1687. In this, the principal officer of the company was given full jurisdiction in all disputes, both civil and criminal, in which only individuals in the company's service were involved, whether French or of any other nationality. If one of the parties was not in the service of the company, the jurisdiction remained in the king of Siam, but the principal officer of the company was to have the right to sit in the court and to have a definite voice in the determination of the case, after taking an oath to judge according to right and justice.

The Siamese plenipotentiary in the treaties negotiated by M. de Chaumont was the famous Constantine Phaulcon, a Greek, who had been brought to Siam in an English ship, probably as a cabin boy, and had risen, after several unsuccessful adventures on his own account, in one of which he was shipwrecked, to the high position of favorite and chief minister of the king. Not without some reason, he came to be suspected of secret dealings with the French and, shortly after the treaty of 1687, the Siamese nobles, alarmed by the presence of French troops in the country, rose in revolt. Phaulcon was killed and, the king opportunely dying, the dynasty was changed and the French efforts came to nothing.

During most of the eighteenth century, Siam was occupied with civil war and with invasions by the Burmese. In 1757, the Burmese took the province of Tenasserim and ten years later Ayuthia fell. The capital was transferred to Bangkok and the first king of the present dynasty, the Chakri, was called to the throne in 1782. The new king, officially known today as Rama I, building upon the work of his immediate predecessor, who had not founded a condition of peace, and relations with the European world, largely, if not entirely, suspended during most of the previous century, were resumed early in the nineteenth.

Perhaps in 1820, certainly about that time, the Portuguese sent an envoy who may have made a treaty. If he did, the text has been lost. However, he obtained permission to trade and consent was given for the establishment of a consulate, the first in Siam. The success of the experiment must have been doubtful for no other consulates were established until 1855, under the terms of the British treaty of that year.

About the same time, the British were trying to secure a commercial treaty. An attempt in 1822 on June 20, a treaty,[6] the first with Great Britain of which there is certain knowledge, was signed. No provision was made for a consul and the treaty provided that English and Siamese when in the country

3. *Saimese State Papers*, p. 233; also, *Records of Relations between Siam and Foreign Countries in the 17th Century*, Vol. 2. p. 66.
4. *Siamese State Papers*, p. 239.
5. *Journal of the Siam Society*, Vol. 14, part 2, pp. 23, 30.
6. *British and Foreign State Papers*, Vol. 23, p 1153.

of the other must conduct themselves according to the established laws of that country, Siam or England, in every particular.

Shortly afterwards, on March, 1833, a treaty[7] with the United States was signed at Bangkok, which provided that: "Merchants of the United States trading in the Kingdom of Siam shall respect and follow the laws and customs of the country in all points."

This was the last treaty, so far as is known, entered into by Siam prior to the establishment of consular jurisdiction in 1855. While the treaties of the seventeenth century undoubtedly contained the germs of an exterritorial system, they had long since become obsolete and inoperative and it is not, therefore, too much to say that in 1855 exterritoriality was unknown in Siam.

On April 18, 1855, there was signed at Bangkok a new treaty[8] with Great Britain, the effect of which was to establish a radically different system of jurisdiction. This treaty, generally known as the Bowring treaty, after the British envoy, Sir John Bowring,[9] at that time the governor of Hongkong, provided that:

II. The interests of all British subjects coming to Siam shall be placed under the regulation and control of a consul, who will be appointed to reside at Bangkok. . . . Any dispute arising between Siamese and British subjects shall be heard and determined by the consul, in conjunction with the proper Siamese officers; and criminal offences will be punished, in the case of English offenders, by the consul, according to English laws, and in the case of Siamese offenders, by their own laws through the Siamese authorities. But the consul shall not interfere in any matters referring solely to Siamese, neither will the Siamese authorities interfere in questions which concern only the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty.

On May 13, 1856, an agreement[10] supplementary to the treaty of 1855 was executed in which were made certain explanations and amplifications of the provisions of that treaty. By Article II of this agreement, it was established:

That all criminal cases in which both parties are British subjects, or in which the defendant is a British subject, shall be tried and determined by the British Consul alone. . . .

That all civil cases in which both parties are British subjects, or in which the defendant is a British subject, shall be heard and determined by the British Consul alone. . . .

That whenever a British subject has to complain against a Siamese he must make his complaint through the British Consul, who will lay it before the proper Siamese authorities.

That in all cases in which British or Siamese subjects are interested, the Siamese authorities in the one case, and the British Consul in the other, shall be at liberty to attend at, and listen to, the investigation of the case; and copies of the proceedings will be furnished from time to time, or whenever desired, to the Consul or the Siamese authorities, until the case is concluded.

That although the Siamese may interfere so far with British subjects as to call upon the Consul . to punish grave offences when committed by British subjects, it is agreed that, British subjects, their persons, houses, premises, lands, ships, or property of any kind, shall not be seized, injured or in any way interfered with by the Siamese. . . .

(To be continued in an early issue)

7. *Ibid.*, Vol. 20, p. 591. There had been American ships engaged in trade with Siam since 1818.
8. *British and Foreign State Papers*, Vol. 46, p. 138.
9. An account of his mission to Siam is given by Sir John Bowring in his *The Kindgom and People of Siam*
10. *British and Foreign State Papers*, Vol. 46, p. 146.

This is the first of a series of articles on the subject of Extraterritoriality as applied in the Kingdom of Siam. Dr. James, the author of the articles is American Adviser in Foreign Affairs at Bangkok. The articles appeared originally in the American Journal of International Law and are reprinted in the Weekly Review with his permission.

Mutiny Cases in China since Revolution

BY JAMESON Y. CHANG, B. SC.

A REDUCTION of superfluous troops in China is one of the three great movements which have recently been launched by the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce at Shanghai. This movement is echoed through every corner and by every soul within China's boundaries. It is also the foremost step leading to the unification of the Republic as viewed by Dr. Sun Yat-sen and other leaders. Every citizen will state emphatically, that the cause of the unrest in commercial, governmental, educational and industrial affairs lies with the militarists, who maintain large armies for their own selfish interests but supported by the nation's treasure. And what accounts more, that they lack power of control over their men, and that sometimes, or quite often, the soldiers revolt and cause disturbances to the population which is already in great distress.

A review of the chief mutiny and robbery cases of Chinese troops in the last eleven years since the Revolution, will reveal to the public the sorry record, of the present system of Tuchuns and military organization. It is said that the difference between Chinese troops and robbers can hardly be distinguished, and that "brigade" is often nothing more than "brigand." Really they are interchangeable and revert from one to the other and back again according to conditions. Really there is no wonder we have this long list of mutiny cases.

In investigating mutiny cases it was not always easy to ascertain the true cause, because in almost every report the blame was laid on non-payment of troops. Yet the military expenses exceed seventy percent of the total expenditure of the nation. Again, after the disturbances of the rioting soldiers, it was difficult to estimate the amount of damage. If such estimates could be made the sum would run to millions of dollars. In very few cases has the government sent any benevolence to the sufferers. In the cities, the banks, silverware stores, silk stores and other large shops were first to be plundered, and sometimes houses were burned and whole sections destroyed. In many cases, the brutality of the soldeirs is indescribable. In small towns the wealthy homes were the first victims. The Tuchuns, who really are responsible are still in the high posts, and take little notice of the distress of the people, except that they train up new brigades to take the place of those broken off. If one or two foreigners suffered from the riot, Peking was then notified by the Consular body. So the troops were usually wise enough, not to disturb foreigners any more than necessary and the inhabitants often took refuge in foreign hospitals, churches or missionary houses as the only shelter for their bodily safety.

From the list herewith, compiled as carefully as possible from the data available the reader will note that altogether there were one hundred and eighty cases between 1911 and 1922 inclusive. This is the minimum number, as there probably are omissions due to lack of reports. Last year 1922 is the record year as there were 45 cases out of the total of 180. If calculated according to each province, Hupeh had 26 cases, Chihli 23, Honan 15, Shangtung 11, Anhwei 14, Hunan 11, Kiangsi 14, Kiangsu 10, Kwangtung 8, Fukien 7, Shensi 6, Heilungkiang 4, Szechuen 3, Shansi 5, Kirin 2, Fengtien 3, Yunnan 2, Kwangsi 1, Kansu 1, Siangkiang 1, Kweichow 1, Chekiang 0. Chekiang appears to have been fortunate enough to have a negative record, but once or twice in Hangchow and Ningpo, there were cases of unrest which were prevented before any damage was done to the public.

It is necessary to add that this list only includes mutiny and robbery cases by troops, and does not present the whole story of damage done by the armed men, as the struggles and civil wars between large political parties are not counted. The reader will remember the Second Revolution in 1912, in Kiangsi, Kiangsu, and Kwangtung; the Manchurian Restoration war; the Chihli-Anhwei parties war; the Chihli-Fengtien parties war; the Hunan civil war; the Hupeh civil war; the Szechuan civil war; the Honan bandit war in 1915 and 1922; the Kwangtung-Kwangsi war; the Yunnan-Kweichow war; the Fukien-Kwangtung war; etc, etc. Some of them are still carrying on as example the present trouble at Canton. They have brought much heavier damage to the citizens than the mutiny cases.

In order to prevent any further mutiny cases it has been proposed, that the citizens must train up volunteer corps in every city and town. But this scheme is unfavorable to the militarists, and will never be approved by the local authorities. Thus our countrymen are deprived of the legal protection as well as any other means of protection!

Partial List of Mutiny Cases in China since the Revolution

In the following report no loss or damage can be estimated due to lack of records. The general routine work of a mutiny is robbery, fire, adultery, slaughter, and what not.

Peking, Chihli, 29th. Feb. 1912. This was the first case of mutiny after the abdication of the Emperor of the Tsing Dynasty on Feb. 12th. The reason was "pay in arrears," but some believed that it was traitorously dictated by President Yuen Shih-Kan in order to retard or cancel the proposal of moving the capital to Nanking, which action he opposed.

Paoting, Chihli, 2nd. March 1912. The rioting troops in this case came down to Paoting to ransack the city. The number killed was large including foreign missionaries.

Tientsin, Chihli, 3rd. Mar. 1912. Troops here were agitated by their brethren in Peking. The business district was set on fire.

Canton, Kwangtung. 9th. Mar. 1912. The new army did not obey the order to disband and put up a desperate fight with the standing force.

Soochow, Kiangsu. 27th. Mar. 1912. Started from a quarrel among soldiers in a theater.

Nanking, Kiangsu. 11th. Apr. 1912. The Kiangsi troops in the city took advantage of the disorder resulting from a fire within the wall and plundered a big area.

Lwanchow, Chihli. 11th. Apr. 1912. One of the Anhwei mounted troops had a fight with a storekeeper for taking food without pay, and was punished under military law by his superiors. That night the whole corps rebelled and killed their general.

Huma, Heilungkiang, 26th. Apr. 1912. Tax office robbed.

Yushan, Kiangsi. 4th. May, 1912. One of the patrol-leaders joined with the outlaws and searched the whole city.

Soochow, Kiangsu. 31st May, 1912. Details unknown.

Tsinan, Shangtung. 13th. June, 1912. This case originated in a theater and the whole force attacked the city from the East Gate. At daybreak, they got in, started fires and ransacked the place.

Mukden, Fengtien. 19th. June, 1912. As a result of "compulsory contribution to the National Funds" forced by their commanders, the soldiers revolted and emptied the bank vaults.

Siangyang, Hupeh. 29th. June, 1912. Details unknown.

Kingtehchen, Kiangsi. 1st. July, 1912. Pottery laborers joined with the local soldiers in a robbery, but were suppressed by armed police. The attack was then directed at the police and several banks were plundered.

Wuhu, Anhwei. 3rd. July, 1912. For some unknown cause one brigade broke out and ruined Long Street.

Honanfu, Honan. 3rd. July, 1912. Fengtien troops here were on bad terms with the local army, and broke out in a general disturbance but with little property damage.

Anking, Anhwei. 20th. July, 1912. Cause unknown.

Pukow, Kiangsu. 1st. Aug. 1912. After failing to receive pay for three months, the soldiers discovered the place where their money was deposited by their officers and crowded there to take as much as they could. Business houses were also afflicted.

Chuchow, Anhwei. 1st. Aug. 1912. On account of arrears of pay.

Wuchang Hupeh. 5th. Aug. 1912. On account of mismanagement by higher officer.

Anking, Anhwei. 15th, Aug. 1912. For two months' arrears of pay.

Tungchow, Chihli. 24th. Aug. 1912. The Honan soldiers rebelled and caused heavy loss due to failure to receive pay.

Shasi, Hupeh. 7th. Sept. 1912. A quarrel between a soldier and a pawnshop keeper led to the punishment of the former. Then the whole army revolted breaking the jail, cutting down the telegraph poles, and robbing the shops.

Wuchang, Hupeh. 24th. Sept. 1912. A band of cavalry troops rebelled, causes unknown.

Sian, Shensi. 14th. Nov. 1912. No record available.

Antung, Fengtien. 19th. Nov. 1912. Agitated by the pro-Imperism party, one company occupied the Bank of China and the Three Eastern Provinces Bank.

Wuhu, Anhwei. 15th. Dec. 1912. For long delayed pay, the soldiers killed their commander and satisfied their wants freely from the merchants.

Nanchang, Kiangsi. 10th, Dec. 1912. Excited by the local gang.

Chefoo, Shangtung. 5th. Jan, 1913. The Manchurian soldiers were disbanded on the 1st. Jan., but, before they left, they took what they wanted from the stores and burned down many houses.

Yenki, Kirin. 6th. Feb. 1913. Fight caused by celebration of Chinese New Year holiday; soldiers collided with their superiors and rebelled.

Jehol, Chihli. 17th. Feb. 1913. Rebelled with the local ruffians.

Kinshan, Kiangsu. 15th. Feb. 1913. The army was composed of ex-brigands and on hearing the news of their disbandment, they reverted to their old business.

Ungkung, Kwangtung. 11th. Mar. 1914. Arrears in pay for four months.

Linan, Yunnan. 17th. Apr. 1914. One brigade of the army was despatched here for protecting the city from the locally organized outlaws, but they acted in reverse order and joined with the latter to occupy the native banks and other public properties. The loss was estimated at more than $200,000.

Tsitsihar, Heilungkiang. 20th. Apr. 1914. One branch of the army was to be reorganized and several officers were to be dismissed. In consequence the whole army rebelled.

Kayang, Kwangtung. 29th. Apr. 1914. Conflict between two branches of the army.

Tsitsihar, Heilungkiang. 22nd. May, 1914. Due to a rumor that the government would not pay the soldiers for the month of May, the local infantry burned down the city.

Kalgan, Chihli. 24th, 1914. The police interfered in a case of gambling by soldiers and in revenge, the police station was pulled down and about hundred houses were ransacked.

Hengchow, Hunan. 13th. July, 1914. Soldiers revolted because of disbandment; the total number affected exceeded ten thousands. The disturbance lasted for a considerable time.

Tunki, Anhwei. 20th. July, 1914. Cause unknown.

Stangchen, Szechuen. 20th. Sept. 1914. Cause unknown.

Yungping, Yunnan. 12th. Dec. 1914. Cause unknown.

Kweihwa, Fukien. 12th. Dec. 1914. Conflict between two officers. Magistrate slain and shops ransacked.

Yentsin, Szechuen. 10th. Jan. 1915. Cause unknown.

Yuanku, Shansi. 17th. Feb. 1915. Shops plundered for trifle cause.

Wuchang, Hupeh. 18th. Feb. 1916. Rebellion of cavalry troops.

Pingliang, Kansu 3rd. Feb. 1915. Officers slain, arms taken and banks robbed.

Peking, Chihli. 24th. Apr. 1916. Demand for more pay.

Kinshan, Kiangsu. 24th. Apr. 1916. River police and salt-revenue police jointly revolted and set free all captives.

Patung, Hupeh. May. 1916. Cause unknown.

Ningsiang, Hunan. 12th. June, 1916. Conflict between the higher and lower orders of the army.

Paoking, Hunan. 20th. June, 1916. For arrear pay. About thirty officers were killed and the whole city destroyed.

Sunghsien, Honan. 27th. June, 1916. Killed the Magistrate and plundered many shops.

Yochow, Hunan 14th. July, 1916. One division Northern troops rebelled for higher pay.

Changsha, Hunan. 18th. July, 1916. Conflict between two parties.

Fengchen, Shansi. 30th. July, 1916. Infantry guilty of robbery.

Yangchow, Kiangsu. 3rd. August, 1916. The salt-revenue police did not obey the order of disbandment.

Shangtuug. 6th. Aug. 1916. In Weihsien, Kaomi, and other cities, conflict between native and other troops.

Lichow, Hunan. 13th. Aug. 1916. Conflict between two cliques.

Hanchwan, Hupeh. 23rd. Aug. 1916. Cause unknown.

Changlo, Shangtung. 24th. Aug. 1916. The soldiers collected taxes with force, and were resisted by the country volunteer corps. The soldiers overwhelmed the volunteers; many were killed and towns burned.

Chowtsun, Shangtung. 26th. Aug. 1916. These soldiers were originally Hunghutse or armed Manchurian bandits.

Luchow, Szechuen. 31st. Aug. 1916. Pay in arrears.

Fengchen, Shansi. 8th. Sept. 1916. Second time. Kweihwa was also effected.

Sintsing, Szechuen. 27th. Sept. 1916. Pay in arrear.

Changchun, Kirin, 30th. Sept, 1916. Pay in arrear.

Kingchow, Kansu. 30th. Oct. 1916. Soldiers caused heavy damage and one branch attempted to attack a Shensi city.

Shangtung, 7th. Nov. 1916. Hearing news of a coming disbandment troops in Weihsien, Changkiw, Chowtsun and near cities caused considerable disturbance.

Tsingkiang, Heilunkiang. 23rd. Nov. 1916. Cause unknown.

Weihsien, Shangtung. 5th. Dec. 1916. Conflict between different troops within the city wall.

Chengtu, Szechuen. 24th. Jan. 1917. The Yunnan troops uprose and killed one officer and many policemen. The surrounding cities as Penghsien, Shihfang, Kwanhsien, etc. were also disturbed.

Chuanchow, Fukien. 25th. Jan. 1917. About 100 inhabitants killed.

Wukwan, Shensi. 8th. Feb. 1917. (near Hanchung) Cause unknown.

Namyung, Kwangtung. 28th. June, 1917. This was caused by the Yunnan troops.

Tatung, Shangsi. 3rd. Mar. 1917. Cause unknown.

Tehshangkow, Shansi. 3rd. Mar. 1917. This is about 50 miles north of Tatung; Cause unknown.

Sinmintun, Fengtien. 19th. Mar. 1917. Cause unknown.

Lantien, Shensi. 25th. Mar. 1917. Cause unknown.

Yeungshan, Kwangtung. 5th. July 1917. The soldiers first ruined a small town on the east of the city, and later entered the city.

Suchow, Kiangsu. 12th. July 1917. The remaining bands of Gen. Chang Hsun, who had been defeated by Gen. Tuan Chi Jui, made severe attacks on the city.

Kalgan Chihli. 14th. July 1917. Commander killed and town damaged.

Yucheng, Shangtung. 27th. Aug. 1917, 1917. Soldiers and bandits joined to attack this and the nearby cities of Kaoyuan, Pohsing, etc.

Anking, Anhwei. 2nd. Sept. 1917. General killed.

Suchow, Kiangsu. 2nd. Sept. 1917. Ransacked twice the same year, but by another branch of the army.

Taiping, Anhwei. 7th. Sept. 1917 Cause unknown.

Sian, Shensi. 11th. Dec. 1917; Cause unknown.

Sichwan, Honan, 1st. Jan. 1918. Cause unknown.

Heungs'an, Kwangtung. 29th. May, 1918. One army refused to be despatched to another city, and occupied the city.

Shangchow, Shensi. 14th. June, 1918. Defeated soldiers of General Chen Jui Van menaced the people at Shamgchow for sometime, and again occupied Tungkwan.

Tehwa, Fukien. 26th. June 1918. Soldiers here and in Chuenchow were agitated by the Kwangtung troops to rebel.

Tingtao, Shangtung. 6th. July, 1918. The chief of police was originally a bandit boss, and again reverted with most of his gang.

Shiuhing, Kwangtung. 28th. Aug. 1918. The captain of the Cruiser *Kwang Tong* was killed and later the ship was sunk.

Shangtung. 17th. Sept. 1918. Newly organized troops of Gen. Lung Chi Kwang, of Kwangtung, for the purpose to be sent to Kiungchow for attacking the Southern government, were joined by brigands and cut the Tientsin-Pukow line at points Yencheng, Yucheng, etc. with heavy damage.

Suchow, Anhwei. 7th. Oct. 1918. Caused by troops of Gen. Lung.

Altai, Chihli, 7th. April 1919. Pay in arrear.

Foochow, Fukien. 11th. Apr. 1919. Ammunition stock destroyed.

Anking, Anhwei. 15th. Apr. 1919. Cause unknown.

Shiuhing, Kwangtung. 22nd. June, 1919. Cause unknown.

Hinghocheng, Chihli. 7th. Aug. 1919. For pay in arrears; bank was sacked.

Puchi, Hupeh. 16th. Aug. 1919. Without any known reason.

Jehol, Chihli. 7th. Oct. 1919. Without any known reason.

Jungtseh, Honan. 21st. Mar. 1920. The Peking-Hankow line was cut a little north of Chengchow.

Sinyang, Henan. 5th. Apr. 1920. Caused by troops of Gen. Wu Hsin Kwang.

Foochow, Fukien. 3rd. Apr. 1920. No record.

Tienmen, Hupeh. 7th. April 1920. Robbery.

Showning. Fukien. 11th. Apr, 1920. Robbery.

Yutai, Shangtung. 14th. Apr. 1920. Robbery.

Yochow, Hunan. May, 1920. Defeated troops of General Chang Ching Yao by Gen. Tan Yien Kan arrived here and ruined the whole city; an American missionary killed and the city was in chaos for several days.

Kiangsi. 17th. July 1920, Defeated troops of Gen. Chang Ching Yao came down to Kiangsi, and several cities were damaged.

Yuncheng, Shangtung. 6th. Aug. 1920. Loss great.

Paoting, Chihli. 9th. Aug. 1920. The surrendered Anfu troops revolted.

Tungchow, Chihli. 24th. Aug. 1920. The surrendered Nothwestern troops (Anfu party) revolted and caused big damage.

Yenchow, Shangtung. 26th. Aug. 1920. Caused by a mixed brigade.

Wusueh, Hupeh. 25th. Sept. 1920. Arrears of pay.

Kweiyany, Kweichow. 11th. Nov. 1920. Arrears of pay.

Laoyang, Chihli. 15th. Nov. 1920. Arrears of pay.

Pingkiang. Hunan. 14th. Nov. 1920. Soldiers unsatisfied with their commander; killed him.

Anlu, Hupeh. 22nd. Nov. 1920. Damaged a town south of the city.

Ichang, Hupeh. 29th. Nov. 1920. Foreigners also suffered, and the Japanese and French Counsel at Peking protested.

Changsha, Hunan. 5th. Dec. 1920. Caused by arrears of pay. Local institutions combined to raise, $100,000 for the rioting soldiers in order to quiet them,

Shasi, Hupeh. 23rd. Feb. 1921. No pay.

Changte, Honan. 18th. Apr. 1921. Weihwei also afflicted.

Ichang, Hupeh. 4th. June, 1921. Foreigners disturbed.

Wuchang, Hupoh. 8th. June 1921. Following the Ichang example above.

Fuchikow, Hupeh. 19th. June, 1921. This is near Wusueh, and the deserters went to Wuchang East, Kwangtsi, Kichow, etc.

Siaokan, Hupeh. 24th. Aug. 1921. Along the Peking-Hankow line up to Kwangshui.

Ichang, Hupeh. 5th. Oct. 1921. Second case in this year.

Siangyang, Hupeh, Oct. 1921. The deserters from Ichang came north to Siangyang, Fancheng, and Honan cities.

Wusueh, Hupeh. 9th. Oct, 1921. Arrears of pay.

Itu, Hupeh. 23rd. Nov. 1921. Joined by the Szechuan troops.

Kucheng, Sinkiang, 3rd. Dec. 1921. A city situated north of Tihwa.

Tolunnoerh, Chihli. 18th. Dec. 1921. Arrears of pay.

Chenglingki, Kunan. 7th. Feb. 1922. Foreigners also disturbed.

Chengyangkwan, Anhwei. 12th. Feb. 1922. For nine months arrears of pay.

Kishui, Hupeh. 2nd. March 1922. Over ten places set on fire.

Linshui, Szechuen. 5th. Feb. 1922. Cause of riot unknown.

Pingkiang, Hunan. 10th. Mar. 1922. One army before marching to Tungcheng, Hupeh, ruined the whole city.

Tolunnoerh, Chihli. 18th. Mar. 1922. Cause unknown.

Chengho, Fukien. 20th. Mar. 1922. One platoon seized some opium worth several thousand dollars, and the platoon commander sold it for his own pocket. He distributed $40 for prizes, claiming this amount was given by the city magistrate. The soldiers were not satisfied, and emptied the city treasure.

Pengpu, Anhwei. 26th. Mar. 1922. Robbery on the Tientsin-Pukow train, and cut the line.

Yochow, Hunan. 16th. May, 1922. In a small town north of Yochow. The train from Hankow was robbed.

Kweiteh, Honan. 17th. May, 1922. Cause unknown.

Paoti, Chihli. May, 1922. By defeated Fengtien troops.

Lichuan, Shenei. 10th. June, 1922. No data available.

Showchow, Anhwei. 19th. June 1922. The robber army got a reward of $6,000 from the government on a report that they drove the robbers away.

Paoting, Chihli. 6th. July 1922. Arrears of pay for 4 months.

Jehol, Chihli. 6th. July 1922. Arrears of pay.

Linhsien, Honan. 10th. July 1922. Arrears of pay.

Yuchow, Honan. 11th. July, 1922. Shensi troops were overcome by the wealth of this city.

Weihwei, Honan. 13th. July, 1922. Data lacking.

Changko, Honan. 13th. July, 1922. Jail broken.

Changte, Honan. 14th. July, 1922. Data lacking.

Hwaiking, Honon. 14th. July, 1922. Caused by Shensi troops.

Fengcheng, Kiangsi. 15th. July 1922. Data lacking.

Changte, Honan. 29th. July 1922. Second time in year.

Kiukiang, Kiangsi. 2nd. Aug. 1922. Data lacking.

Kiukiang, Kiangsi. 3rd. Aug. 1922. Second time in year.

Juichang, Kiangsi. No record of cause.

Pehyuan, Peking, Chihli. 13th. Aug. 1922. The rioting troops came out three times during a single night.

Poktou, Heilungkiang. 15th. Aug. 1922. The Chinese Eastern line suffered loss.

Hanchwan, Hupeh. 19th. Aug. 1922. Data lacking.

Yencheng, Kiangsu 19th. Aug. 1922. Data lacking.

Susung, Anhwei. Aug. 1922. Data lacking.

Pingkiang, Hunan. 21st. Aug. 1922. This was the second case soldiers squeezed $4,600 from the Chamber of Commerce.

Hukow, Kiangsi. 27th. Aug. 1922. Data lacking.

Liuchow, Kwangsi. 26-30th. Aug, 1922. Assaulted nearly every woman in the city and carried off 3,000 with them as they marched away. Over a thousand houses burned, and many people killed.

Tungkwang, Chihli. Exact date unknown.

Tsinsien, Kiangsi. 1-2nd. Sept. 1922. No data available.

Nanchang, Kiangsi. 5th. Sept. 1922. Kiangsi newspapers forbidden to print the news of this affair.

Yunyang, Hupeh. 8th. Sept. 1922. Data lacking.

Yokakow, Hupeh. 12th. Sept. 1922. This is a town in Tienmen Hsien.

Yusinho, Hupeh. 18th. Sept. 1922. Another town in Tienmen Hsien.

Kienchang, Kiangsi. 15th. Oct. 1922. Robbery of the whole city. One large house alone suffered loss reported at $700,000 with 20 persons wounded.

Shunteh, Chihli. 25th. Oct. 1922. Killed commander.

Chungchow, Honan. 27th. Oct. 1922. Number of soldiers involved more than ten thousand. Peking-Hankow line affected.

Shunteh, Chihli. 25th. Oct. 1922. Artillery men rebelled.

Shanghai, February 20, 1923.

Chinese Editor Wins Weekly Review's Essay Contest

Chien Pei-yu, a senior student in the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri was awarded first prize in the *Weekly Review's* annual essay competition, according to a letter received from Dr. Walter Williams, Dean of the school this week. Previous to enrolling as a student in the Missouri School of Journalism, Mr. Chien was editor of *Social Welfare* the Chinese daily newspaper in Tientsin and Peking. Mr. Chien was a delegate to the World's Press Conference at Honolulu in the Fall of 1921 after which he attended the Washington Conference. He is a graduate of Peiyang University at Tientsin. A. Swet, another student in the school was given honorable mention for his essay.

The subject of the essay contest this year was, "China Should Be Included in Any Plan for World Financial Readjustment." The judges were Charles M. Muchnic, vice-president of the American Locomotive Sales Corporation of New York, A. I. Esberg, vice-president of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce and Frank Waterhouse, president of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce.

Both Mr. Chien's and Mr. Swet's essays will appear soon in the *Weekly Review.*

Report on Unrest in China to the Washington Conference

In addition to the compilation of cases of disturbance in China since the Revolution which was compiled by Mr. Jameson Y. Chang in the foregoing article, it is considered advisable to print herewith the official report by one of the delegations at the Washington Conference which appears on Pages 555-6-7 of the official report on the Conference published by the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the United States Senate:

"THE utterly unstable condition of China can be visioned at once from even a cursory review of the persistent and flagrant manner in which the bandits commit crimes everywhere in open daylight and the incessant disorders caused by military elements there. A peculiar significance attaches to the incidents cited below because they have taken place in China proper, and they arose largely from the nonpayment of soldiers' wages and their hatred and grudge against the grafting officers, who too often fatten themselves at the expense of the privates. If the depredations and robbery committed by the defeated soldiers following the battle between the factions of the two Kuan Provinces (South China) and the uprising in Yunnan and Kweichow and the battle of Shansi and in the uprisings in Manchuria and Mongolia and other border disturbances were taken into account, the number of such incidents would assume a tremendous scope. And it is no exaggeration at all to say that there scarcely passes a day when China is free from such political disorder. Even the major uprisings of this type which came to pass in the 11 months between October, 1920, and August, 1921, amounted to 33, as follows:

"1. Chung-King, Szechuan Province (Oct. 14, 1920). Skirmishes took place between two factions of Chinese troops in urban districts. Pillage was committed and one Englishman was killed. The British warship in port had to fire.

"2. Ho-Chien, Chihli Province (Oct. 31, 1920). Disturbances took place in the city, and 50 stores were attacked by soldiers.

"3. Kao-Yang, Chihli Province (Nov. 17, 1920). Disturbances continued six days; troops pillaged 30 villages. More than 100 persons were injured.

"4. Pao-Ting, Chihli Province (Nov. 23, 1920). Uprisings of soldiers.

"5. Hsu-Chang, Honan Province (Nov. 10, 1920). As a result of disorder and pillage more than 40 persons were killed or injured, and more than 1,300 houses were attacked and pillaged. Damages amounted to several million taels.

"6. Yui-Yang, Kui-Chao Province (Nov. 10, 1920). Massacre was committed by the troops. From 89 to 90 persons were slaughtered.

"7. Ping-Yang, Hunan Province (No. 14, 1920). Disturbances between two different sections of Chinese Army took place, in which the commander of the army was murdered.

"8. Huan-Chow, Hupeh Province (Nov. 18, 1920). Pillage threatened but barely prevented by a promise to distribute money among soldiers.

"9. Chung-Hsian, Hupeh Province (Nov. 22, 1920). Chinese troops pillaged almost all the stores in the city.

"10. Tien-Men, Hupeh Province (Nov. 24, 1920); Nau-Lin-Hsien, Hunan Province (Nov. 25, 1920). Uprising of troops during which houses and stores were looted.

"11. Yang-Shin, Hupeh Province (Nov. 25, 1920); Fu-Chi-Kow (Nov. 25, 1920), Chinese troops mutinied and attacked the customs office and stores.

"12. Yi-Chang, Hupeh Province (Nov. 29, 1920), Skirmishes took place in the city, causing fire; Chinese troops pillaged 14 Japanese stores. Other Japanese steamship companies were burned down. The British American Co., and several other foreign firms were all burned down.

"13. Ta-Yah, Hupeh Province (Nov. 30, 1920). Disturbances were caused by troops, all the stores in the city sustaining heavy damages.

"14. Hsian-Yang, Hupeh Province (Dec. 1, 1920). Insurrection of soldiers.

"15. Sha-Shi, Hupeh Province, (Dec. 10, 1920). Threatening situation reported on account of nonpayment of soldiers' salaries.

"16. King-Chun, Hupeh Province (Dec. 10, 1920). Soldiers forced merchants' guilds to make contributions.

"17. Chang-Sha, Hunan Province (Dec. 5, 1920). Uprising of Chinese troops during which the mint was looted, anarchic conditions continuing for three days.

"18. Yueh-Chow, Hunan Province (Jan. 25, 1921). Wholesale pillage of stores in the city and railway traffic blocked for several days.

"19. Hsin-Yii, Kiangsi, (Jan. 20, 1921). Factional fights among soldiers accompanied by depredation of stores and houses.

"20. Pao-ting, Chihli Province (Feb. 13, 1921). Mutiny of soldiers, 3,000 houses and stores spoilated.

"21. Shen-Hsien, Chihli Province (Feb. 22, 1921). Soldiers mutinied and robbed stores.

"22. Sha-shi, Hupeh Province (Feb. 23, 1921). Mutiny of troops, because of nonpayment of 10 months. They set fire to the stores and pillaged them. Damages amounted to more than 10,000,000 taels.

"23. Chang-te, Honan Province, (Apr. 16, 1921). Serious disturbance caused by factional fights by troops.

"24. Chou-Chia-Kow, Honan Province (May. 12, 1921), Soldiers caused trouble and disorder in the town.

"25. Hsin-Yan, Honan Province (May. 16, 1921). Insurrection occurred with mutiny and pillage.

"26. Yi-Chang, Hupeh Province (June 8, 1921). Soldiers joined by local bandits committed ravage and incendiarism, seven or eight hundred lives lost.

"27. Wu-Chang, Hupeh Province (June 8, 1921)· Troops pillaged stores and destroyed the mint. Banks and all the principal firms and stores were burned down. The same soldiers, led by their commander, restored order in the town the following day.

"28. Fu-Chi-Kow (June 20, 1921). Troops caused trouble. Many were injured and much damage done to property.

"29. Wu-fu, An-Kui Province (June 2, 1921). Disturbances caused by troops. Merchants' guilds forced to make pecuniary contribution.

"30. Nan-Chang, Kiang-si Province (latter part of June, 1921). Chinese troops pillaged the village; an officer was murdered.

"31. Hsiao-hsien, Hupen Province (Aug. 24, 1921). Chinese troops damaged railroads, railroad trucks, cut telephone wires, and committed pillage.

"32. Wu-Chue (Aug. 15, 1921). Pillage by soldiers lasted for 21 days in and around the town.

"33. Wu-Chang (Aug. 24, 1921). Insurrection of troops."

Suggests Reparations Solution

Alvin W. Krech, president of the Equitable Trust Company of New York, has suggested the following plan for solving the European financial problem: The crux of the situation being France's annual budget deficit of four billion francs for reconstruction which Germany should be paying. Germany should issue 100 year bonds for about six billion gold dollars, selling at least 10 percent in Germany. The money would be turned over to France, which would be enabled to redeem outstanding obligations to that extent and thus save interest in about the amount of her annual deficit. Germany to pay the interest on the 100 year bonds would have to produce a surplus profit of some $350,000,000 annually, which is within her power if left unhampered. Mr. Krech believes that with France and Germany thus helped, their currencies would be stabilized and Europe would be on the road to general economic stability.

Secretary Hughes Favors Reduction of U. S. Passport Fees

Secretary of State, Charles E. Hughes, in a recent statement made before a committee of the House of Representatives in Washington expressed his disapproval of the fees charged by American consulates throughout the world for passports and visaes and also urged a simplification of passport procedure. His statement was.

"Personally I should like to see the passport and vise fees eliminated or reduced to a minimum, because I think they are first-class nuisances. Every once in a while I see that the Department of State is getting letters, and I see articles in the newspapers, to the effect that the Department of State is keeping the passport fees up. Of course that is a Congressional matter, and we cannot waive the passport fee. It would be of great interest to business and would aid in the freedom of intercourse if these difficulties in travel that some of us were wholly unfamiliar with in the halcyon days before the war could be gotten rid of."

An Appeal to China's Officialdom

BY H. LIN CHENG

"YAT H. Tsang, a Chinese merchant, yesterday announced a reward of $1,000 for information leading to the identification, trial and conviction of an American sailor who assaulted him on a Sixth Avenue elevated train last Friday night. According to Tsang, the sailor attacked him without provocation, except that he was a Chinese. The sailor struck him several times on the face, he says, breaking his glasses and cutting such gashes under and over the left eye that ten stitches had to be taken by an ambulance surgeon from Flower Hospital.

"'I had been spending the evening with friends uptown. Leaving for home late at night, I boarded a Ninth Avenue elevated train at 104th Street and rode down to Sixty-sixth Street. There I changed to a Sixth Avenue train because it was more convenient to my home.

"'There was a sailor sitting opposite me when I seated myself in the Sixth Avenue train. He was a man between 20 and 25, of medium height, with dark hair and the regular United States Navy uniform with a coat. I paid no attention to him and did not interfere with him in any way. He said nothing to me until after the train had passed Fifty-ninth Street. Then he called across the aisle and asked me to sit by him. I still ignored him, so he came over and started to sit by me.

"'What nationality are you?' he asked.

"'Chinese,' I said.

"'All of a sudden, without saying anything more, he hit me with his fist and broke my glasses. I have very poor eyes so when the glasses fell on the floor I could not see at all. But he kept on punching me in the eye and on the mouth until the train got to Fifty-third Street.

"'There were about ten American gentlemen in the same car, but they did not do anything, except one gentleman, who picked up my glasses and my gloves. When the train stopped at Fifty-third Street, the sailor ran out of the car. I asked the conductor to blow the whistle for the police or to stop the sailor, but he wouldn't do anything. Then I got off the car and went to the ticket agent, and got him to telephone Police Headquarters.

"'By and by, a long time after the sailor had escaped, two police men came, and an ambulance from Flower Hospital. They took me to the East Fifty-first Street Police Station, where I told the police what had happened, and the ambulance doctor took the stitches in my face and put on a bandage. I stayed there until about 3:30 o'clock when I took a taxi home. I have been home ever since. . . . . .'"

(New York Times January 18)

Last summer there were over a hundred Chinese students coming to the United States on the *S. S. Nanking* It happened that several of them were not quite conversant with the English language. When the boat arrived at San Francisco, there came a number of immigration officers to examine pass-ports. As the new comers were not yet accustomed to the hurly-burly American life, a few of them acted rather slowly and awkwardly. But these American officers making no allowance for the fact that the visitors were speaking a foreign tongue thundered at their slowness in answering their queries, which gushed forth like machine guns. They began to throw out various polite phrases, such as "damned fools," and "a herd of cattle" on the Chinese guests. When some students intervened these high officials threatened to keep all the boarders in the quarantine station where they could get bread and water free. During this flurry the Chinese Consul, a representative of the Chinese government to protect the rights of his people, was on board. He said nothing. And what could he say even if he would?

Similar instances may be multiplied. But those two just cited are sufficient to show the present status of Chinese citizens in foreign countries. To do justice to the American people, the alien Chinese are no more ill-treated in the United States than in any other place on the face of the earth. Every year there are large numbers of Chinese workers and merchants going to Malay States and islands in the Pacific. These people are forced to labor under the most stringent restrictions. Only by sheer industry and thrift are they able to earn a scanty living. Sometimes as in Philippine Islands and Siam the natives not only devise legal impositions but often resort to illegal means to curb the business of their competitors. Cases in which the Chinese workers and merchants are publicly persecuted are common. No matter how great their afflictions are, they can never find adequate redress of their grievances at

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the native courts nor at the Chinese Consuls, who are to represent but cannot protect the suffering Chinese.

Such unfavorable conditions of the Chinese are not due to the racial prejudice, though racial prejudice increases this feeling. Both the Japanese and Chinese belong to the same race. Yet the attitude of the Western people toward the citizens of the Island Empire is a totally different one. The Japanese laborers and traders are now penetrating into almost every habitable region of the world. There are Japanese colonies in Philippine Islands, Sumatra, Polynesia, New Zealand, East Indies, Brazil, British Columbia, Mexico and California. They work and trade like the citizens of any other independent states. Perhaps it is fair to say that the Japanese have a freer hand in these countries than any foreigners can have in Japan. Though the "Jap" may be secretly cursed, he is at least openly respected. No foreigner dares today to speak a word of slight of any Japanese citizen, without being either ready to go into war or to offer apology. While the "Chinaman" is today neither loved nor respected wherever he goes. He may be insulted, beaten or killed without good pretext. His position is no better than the Jews in Russia under the old régime.

The foreigners who come to China are protected in numerous ways. Their lives are safeguarded by fire-arms; rights are guaranteed by extraterritoriality. Besides these there are gun-boats stationed in all important ports of China, which may be called to service at a moment's notice. A strong government and a large army are ever ready to take up any case that involves the rights and privileges of its citizens. When a foreigner goes into the interior of China he is escorted by soldiers in order that he may not be molested. In case of any mishap the Chinese government is bound to make good even at great expense. It is no wonder, therefore, that the Chinese does not venture to hamper the action of any foreigner, though there are cases in which interference may be rightly employed.

Now these things are said not in disparagement of any nation. It is an undeniable duty on the part of government to provide its citizens full protection both at home and abroad. Within the country, the government is supposed to maintain peace and order, so that the development of industry and commerce may be secured. When the citizens migrate to foreign lands, it is the responsibility of the government to see that their rights as citizens of an independent state are not violated. It is right to provide fire-arms, consular courts and gun boats for the purpose of safeguarding the life and property of emmigrants, and the government which fails to do these things cannot be properly called a government. It is right to be strong and wrong to be weak. For weakness offers opportunities of infringement and aggrandizement, which strength itself cannot create. To prevent one water from flowing into the other the only way is to raise them to the same level. The peace of the world is disturbed not by the Great Powers but due to the existence of a number of weak nations. The foreign nations cannot be accused of protecting their citizens well; the Chinese govennment which does not protect its citizens at all should be condemned. It is not this brutal American sailor that should be blamed but the Chinese government whose weakness has emboldened him to give such an assault. If the Chinese government is as strong as that of the western countries, the relation between the Chinese and people of foreign nations will be one of mutual respect.

The Chinese Republic was established twelve years ago. During this period what has been its history? What has it accomplished? Nothing! Nothing! Nothing! There have been revolutions, restorations and factional strifes. The rapid and kaleidoscopic changes of government have resulted in precipitating the Chinese nation deeper and deeper into the mire of misery. Loans were recklessly contracted for carrying on fratricidal wars. While the burden of the Chinese people is increasing daily, the resources of the country are diminishing. Due to unsettled conditions the development of industry, commerce and education is suspended. The nation is impoverished in order to enrich the Officialdom. The whole nation suffers humiliation and dishonor, because a few officials hanker after power and wealth.

O, the Officialdom of China. Your misgovernment has rendered the Chinese people neither safe in China nor secure outside of China. Due to your malfeasance, banditry is rife in all provinces. Due to your avarice, the soldiers are underpaid and like bands of famished wolves are pouncing upon and devouring everything that is left in the devastated land. Pillage and robbery have now become common daily practices. We think we can take refuge in countries outside of China, but alas! everywhere we go we meet humiliation, dishonor and insolence at the hands of foreigners. A Chinese is openly assaulted merely because he is a Chinese. He is despised because he has not a respectable government.

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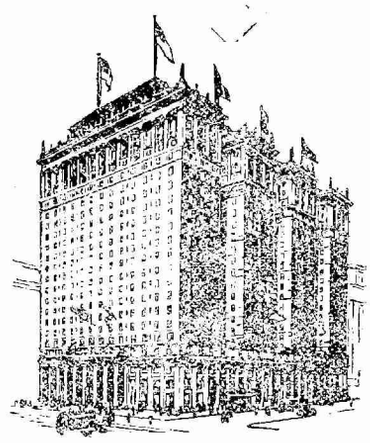
In the Park Square district of Boston there is to be another Hotel Statler, with 1100 rooms, 1100 baths, opening date to be announced later.

Hotels Statler



This small picture of Hotel Pennsylvania will give you some idea of its size.

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Even from the standpoint of self-interest, your present course of action is unwise. You wrongly think that you can fill your pockets by draining the source of wealth, honoring yourselves by making your countrymen suffer humiliation. You don't realize that you are leading yourselves to destruction: When the whole perishes, its parts cannot survive. Your high sounding titles do not exempt you from contempt, when the whole Chinese nation is subject to humiliation. Indeed being the doers of evils, you are more likely to suffer heavier penalties for your iniquities. For your own interest you should fatten instead of killing the goose that gives you golden eggs.

Awake! the Officialdom of China. The cloud of danger is hanging heavily over the sky. Repent before it is too late. An opportunity once lost may be the source of remorse for years. Make haste to set up a decent government that will command the respect of foreign Powers and secure adequate protection for the Chinese citizens at home and abroad!

H. Lin Cheng.

Cambridge, January 19,1923.

The Lord Selector of Loyang

BY CHENG CHUNG

THE old province of Honan has two capitals now. One is Kaifeng, the other is Loyang The former is the geographical capital and the latter the political. This shifting has taken place only recently. One has only to travel a bit along the Kaifeng-Loyang railway line to notice the remarkable change. Everyday there is at the depot a processsion of gentry—Loyang is their destination. 'On business," they would say should you ask them. But these are only the luckier ones. Still more are those office-seekers who go there to discover some "opening," as they call it. And Kaifeng is so much under Loyang control that, even in looking for the minute position of a copyist in some branch of the government, one often hears people say, "try to have a letter from Loyang!"

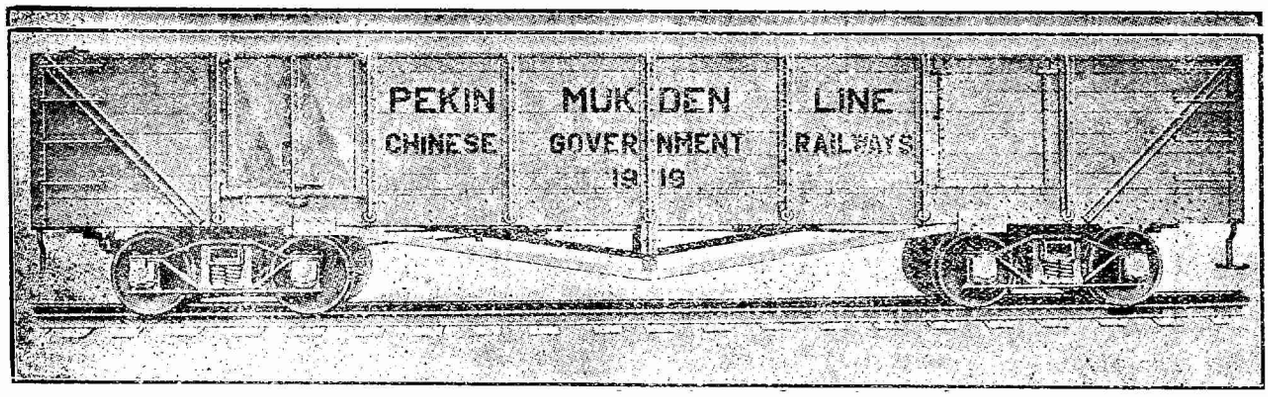
All this is remarkable. Especially so when we think of the fact that General Wu Pei-fu, perhaps the ablest military man of China to-day, has determined to bring about the unification of the nation with Honan as an ideal example. But, the reader may ask, has not been the province under his influence ever since the Summer of 1920 when General Wu for the first time established himself at Loyang? Yes and no. A few words are here needed to furnish the back ground of the present situation.

Before the Chihli-Fungtien trouble which took place last Spring, General Chao Ti, a Honanese had been for eight years the Tuchuan of the province. It is true that huge sums of money in the form of tribute had been sent to Loyang quite frequently. But that was all. His political power was unimpaired. He and his brother, Chao-chei, did what they pleased. They appointed legislators, sold offices, got rich themselves. Even in this way, they would have retained their power till the present, had they not sided with General Chang Tso-lin last Spring. Not being so, they stood up against General Wu. The corruption of their rule culminated in a defeat by General Feng Yui-shiang. The Chao Brothers and Co. collapsed. And General Feng took over the Tuchuanship.

Whatever critics may say about his personality and however they may belittle his political achievement, General Feng is a wise and able man. He did something for Honan—at least for the city of Kaifeng. He had his own men occupying the different branches of the government. Corruption was rarer. But he overlooked one thing—the satisfaction of Loyang. As soon as Loyang was disappointed, General Feng had to quit.

The present political situation began with the coming of General Chang Fu-lei, recently appointed Tuli for the province. General Chang was too much of a good man-good in the sense of obedience. When he came Li Chi-chen, Chief Counselor of General Wu, came with him. It was Mr. Li who did the whole job of reorganization. Not only the heads of the most important bureau (who had their baggages carried here directly from the Headquarters of the Inspector General) and men of the secondary position were of his choice, but the very Tuli Yamen of General Chang himself was also of his handwork. He determined not only the number of officials but also the monthly salary each was to have. Indeed he was likened at that time by people here to the stage manager who has complete charge of a performance. No wonder that Kaifeng loses its political significance!

All the world over



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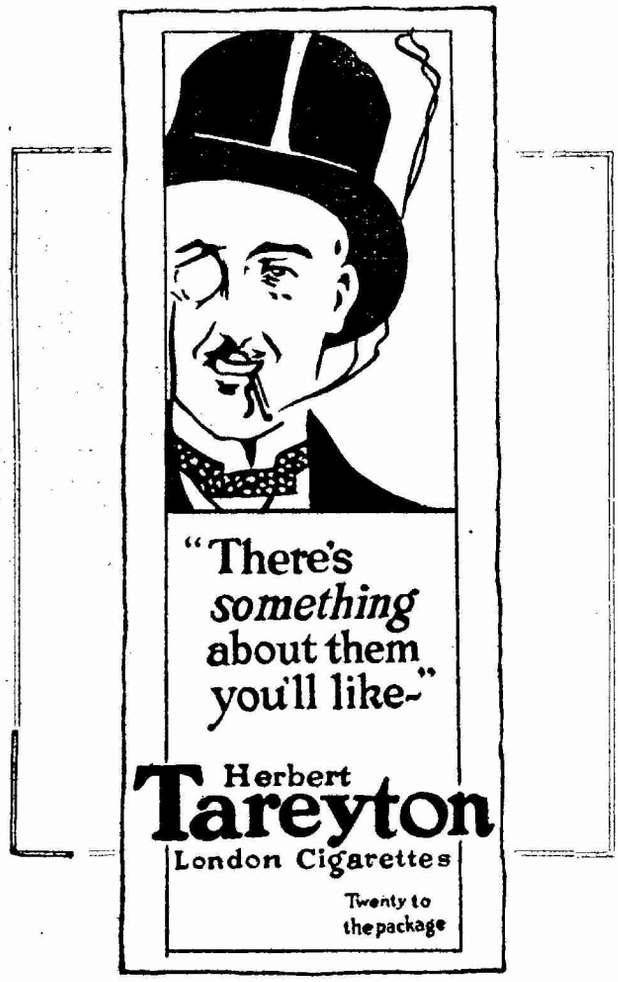

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The whole atmosphere changed and is changing. Most of the orders and rules that General Feng had put into action were repealed—good and bad alike. Meantime corruption grows. The social mind lapses once more into its previous state—the state that the Honanese were much accustomed to experience under the prolonged rule of the Chao brothers.

I do not want to be unfair in this report, by failing to mention the civil governor, Chang Fung Tai? Is he not a Honanese? Has he not held the governorship from 1920 to the present? Yes, he should be mentioned and mentioned emphatically. Not because of his importance in politics but because of his type of mind which we find so general on the Chinese political stage to-day and which is so difficult especially for Western people to grasp. He would do anything to retain his office, but would do nothing that his office entitles him to do. A recent anecdote of his will be sufficient to illustrate the workings of his mind.

Honan now has about forty students in America. In order to keep up the quota Ling Ping, Commissioner of Education, took up the matter of an examination to select forty students to take the places of those who are now abroad. This was impractical, or it will take five years for the present forty to return, and that means some of those who have passed this examination have to wait for four or five years to sail abroad. When Commissioner Ling resigned, his successor Wang Yu-chiao took up the work. Opposition grew. Mr. Wang asked of the governor instructions on this measure. Accordingly the governor passed it to the Legislature to decide. But the examination was not suspended. A dispute among the applicants arose as to the date of examination. Those already in Kaifeng wished to have it immediately and those outside the province demanded it to be set in the winter vacation. The Commissioner again laid the matter before the governor; and within a few hours the Bureau of Education received instructions which may be summed up as follows:

> The applicants in Kaifeng can have the examination immediately. Those outside of the province will have it in vacation. But, if the decision of the Legislature is against the whole measure, both parts of the examination will be nullified.

A great idea! If politics was so easy as the governor would have thought it to be all would be enjoying the peace and happiness of paradise. And yet, under the circumstances, he is the survival of the fittest. The gentleman in Loyang is the Lord Selector. The damned unfits are the twenty-five million men and women of the province.

Kaifeng, Feb. 12,1923.

Average Union Rates of Wages in the U. S.

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics of Washington, D. C., the average union rate of wages in the United States for 91 classifications of trades in 66 different cities on May 15, 1922, was G. $0.858 per hour, a decrease from G. $0.911 on May 15, 1921. Some of the chief classifications given are as follows:

Occupation	May 15, 1922	May 15, 1921
Bakers	$0.891	$1.040
Building Trades (43 classifications)	.963	1.032
Chauffers and Teamsters	.557	.586
Freight Handlers	.651	.787
Granite and Stone trades	1.062	1.083
Laundry Workers	.417	.415
Linemen (telephone and telegraph)	.868	.868
Metal Trades (13 classifications)	.746	.807
Millwork Trades	.896	.963
Printing (book and job shops)	.892	.888
Newspaper printing trades	1.036	1.027
Grand average for all trades covered	.858	.911

China Has 45,000,000 Sheep According to Japanese Report

The Japanese Stock Raising Society according to the *Sin Wan Pao*, of Shanghai have compiled a list of the number of sheep in the various provinces of China, estimated on the basis of the wool exported therefrom. (Tibet not included):

	Sheep	Catties Wool
The 18 Provinces	about 22,000,000	33,000,000
Eastern Inner Mongolia	2,600,000	4,000,000
Western Inner Mongolia	2,000,000	3,000,000
Outer Mongolia	10,000,000	15,000,000
Kokonor	8,000,000	12,000,000
Manchuria	1,000,000	1,500,000
Total	45,600,000	68,500,000

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Who's Who in China

Hsia Ching-kuan
(夏敬觀)

A scholar whose literary attainments and writings have for a longtime been admired by the Chinese has been appointed by General Lu Yung-hsiang, Director-General for the Reorganization of Military Affairs in Chekiang, as Director of the Bureau for the organization of the Special Cigarette Tax. Mr. Hsia Ching-kuan is a native of the Province of Kiangsi and holds the degree of Chu-jen (Master of Arts), conferred upon him by the Manchu government. Following upon many years of active service in his native province, Mr. Hsia came to Shanghai and was made director of Fuhtan College (now Fuhtan University) and the China National Institute. In these positions he made it possible for numerous young people to receive an education to fit them for life work. When the Republic was established, Mr. Hsia became an editor with the Commercial Press, which post he gave up to become Commissioner of Education in Chekiang. As mentioned, Mr. Hsia is an eminent scholar and his writings have been greatly admired for their excellence: in fact, he is one of the foremost Chinese scholars of the day.

W. H. C.

Motor Car Sales Increase in Shanghai

Motor car sales in Shanghai showed a considerable increase during the last quarter of 1922 according to U. S. Trade Commissioner Lansing Hoyt, of Shanghai. On January 1, 1923, there were registered in the French and International Settlements Shanghai, 4,667 motor vehicles distributed as follows: 3,071 private cars; 702 public cars; 48 trade cars; 557 trucks, and 286 motorcycles. The total figure indicates an increase of 11 percent over 1921.

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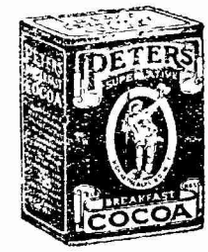

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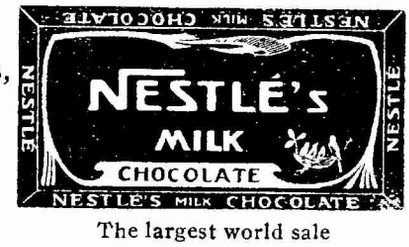

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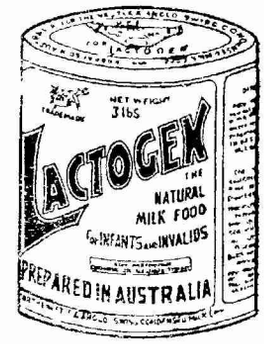

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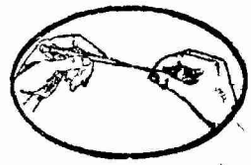

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Men and Events

George A. Fitch of the Y. M. C. A. is in the Isolation Hospital, Shanghai, suffering from an attack of diptheria.

The United States has 264,373 miles of railroad, or enough to circle the earth at the equator ten and one-half times.

There are more telephones in New York City than in all of Great Britain, according to a statement in the *Bulletin* of the Merchants' Association of New York.

The number of vessels passing through the Panama Canal during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1922, was 2,736 as against 2,892 in the preceding year.

The Bank of China moved into their new quarters in the former German Club building, 22 Jinkee Road, Shanghai, on Wednesday, February 21. A reception was held during office hours.

The International Institute of Agriculture in Rome announces that the recorded world wheat crop for 1922 is 2,932,000,000 bushels. The wheat crop in 1917 was 2,288,000,000 bushels.

The annual report of the United States Shipping Board shows that at the end of the last fiscal year approximately 50,000 men were employed on vessels of the American Merchant Marine.

Junius B. Wood, correspondent for the *Chicago Daily News* who arrived in Shanghai last week from Japan, departed on Friday, February 15, for Canton. Mrs. Wood has remained in Japan for a few days before proceeding to South China.

At the Community Church Service on Sunday, February 25, the Rev. Carleton Lacy will preach, and at the afternoon service, Bishop Logan H. Roots will speak, in the Masonic Hall at five o'clock. Special music and a Bible drill will be given by some blind boys, and there will be an historical exhibit of Scriptures published in China, in addition to the regular program.

Kermit Roosevelt, son of the late Colonel Roosevelt former President of the United States, arrived in Shanghai this week on a trip around the world He is accompanied by Mrs. Roosevelt and they are stopping at the Astor House. Mr. Roosevelt is the author of several books and distinguished himself in the World War, when he was awarded the Military Cross.

Frank H. Hedges who has been correspondent in Peking for the *Japan Advertiser* and for the *Philadelphia Public Leager* expects to sail from Tientsin on March 4, for Japan and after a brief visit in Tokyo will proceed to America for a year's vacation, which he expects to spend in Washington and New York. He also expects to spend some time in London before returning to the Far East.

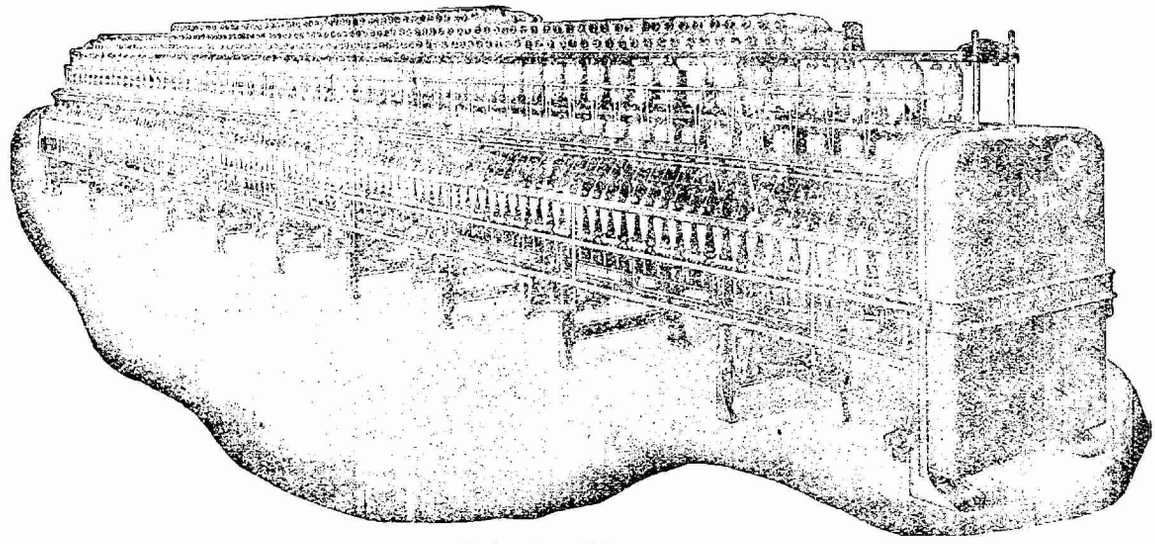
The Shanghai Rotary Club celebrated its eighteenth anniversary of the foundation of the organization at the weekly luncheon held on Thursday, February 22, at the Union Club. A special program was given and several addresses were made including those by, Hsu Yuan, Special Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, Arne Sorensen, Consul-General for Norway, Dr. C. T. Wang, the Rev. Dean Symons, and E. S. Cunningham, U. S. Consul-General.

A discussion of the American Woman's Club house plans was the general theme of the meeting held at the Carlton Cafe on Tuesday, February 20. Preceding the general meeting a special meeting of the courtesies, publicity and membership committees was held to formulate plans for their forthcoming entertainment, which will be held at the Isis Theater on Friday evening, March 9, at 9 o'clock. A cinema will be shown in addition to other features of the program.

According to a cablegram received from the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Washington, exports from the United States to China during the month of December amounted to G. $5,900,000. For the sake of comparison figures covering the last six months of exports from U. S. to China of 1922 are given herewith: July, G. $9,300,000; August, G. $8,400,000; September, (21 days), G. $7,000,000; October, G. $7,600,000; November, (not received); December G. $5,900,000;

"How Can the American Legion Best Serve the Nation," the subject of an essay contest for American school children by the American Legion, was won by Ah Sing Ching, a Chinese boy from Hawaii who is attending school in Indianapolis, Indiana. The national prizes for this contest are, first, G. $750; second, G. $500; and third, G. $250, the money to be used as scholarships in any college or university. "The fact that a boy of Chinese descent in Hawaii won the essay contest testifies to the splendid work of Americanism, which Legion posts in Hawaii are emphasizing, as well as to the worldwide scope of the Legion. The Hawaii department is to be congratulated on the development of a national

COTTON MILL MACHINERY



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winner in a contest in which more than 50,000 school children participated."

The death occurred on Saturday evening, February 17, of Dr. George E. Fitch, D. D., a mission worker in China for more than fifty years and well known in many circles all over China. He was seventy-eight years old, and his death was the result of an attack of pneumonia. Dr. Fitch was native of Avon, Ohio, and a graduate of the Fremont High School and Western Reserve College, and received his Doctorate of Divinity at Wooster University. He came to China at the age of 25 years, and spent the entire time as a mission worker. He worked in Shanghai, Soochow and Ningpo and acted as superintendent of the Presbyterian Mission Press, in Shanghai until 1915. He was also editor for a time of the *Chinese Recorder* and served on the board of directors until the time of his death. He is survived by five children, three in Shanghai —the Rev. G. A. Fitch, Miss Alice Fitch, and Mrs. Kepler, with whom he had been residing; a daughter, Mrs. Tooker in California, and a son, Dr. Robert Fitch, who is enroute to America, and president of Hangchow Christian College. Funeral services were held at the Pashienjao Cemetery on Monday afternoon, February 20.

The Federated Building Bureaus of China held a conference in Shanghai this week, which began on Monday, February 13, and continued until Wednesday. Mission organizations all over China sent representatives to this conference, whose purpose is to meet and discuss common problems and exchange data on buildings and architecture in China. There were more than twenty men present at the conference, men who are in charge of construction and design work in Fukien province, Hangchow, Kiukiang and vicinity, Mukden and Shanghai. A. Q. Adamson, is president of the organization, J. V. W, Bergamini, Hankow, vice-president, and C. A. Gunn, secretary-treasurer. The building bureau meets once a year and the sessions take on the nature of a conference when at least ten subjects are discussed. The mission organizations represented are: Fukien Construction Bureau, Y. M. C. A. Building Bureau, South Methodist Building Bureau, Hangchow Christian College Construction Bureau, Mission Architect Bureau, American Church Mission, Nanking University Construction Bureau and Baptist Mission Construction Bureau. There were also representatives here for the work in Peking.

The stockholders of the Ewo Cotton Mills Ltd., held their general second meeting on Thursday, February 15, at the offices of the general managers, Jardine, Matheson and Company, when John Johnstone presided. The chairman read the reports and statement of accounts for the year, and expressed great satisfaction at last year's work. A dividend of 8 percent on the preference shares absorbing Taels 72,000 in accordance with terms on these shares was approved. A proposed dividend of Taels 1½ a share on Ordinary shares which is equivalent to 30 percent was also approved by the members. An allotment of Taels 10.000 to the Chinese fund, will enable the company to deal liberally with old superannuated native empoyees who retire, or in the event of death or misfortune. A bonus was also alloted equalling Taels 37,500 to the foreign and Chinese staff at the mills. A new issue of shares was also made, 100,000 Ordinary at Taels 5 a share, which have all been disposed of. This money was transferred to the General Reserve Funds making it amount to Taels 2,201,356.88 and total Reserves Taels 4,101,356.28. During the year the cotton mill industry has felt the general trade depression due to the prolonged absence of export business, which has affected the purchasing power of the natives.

Thirtieth Anniversary of Sin Wan Pao

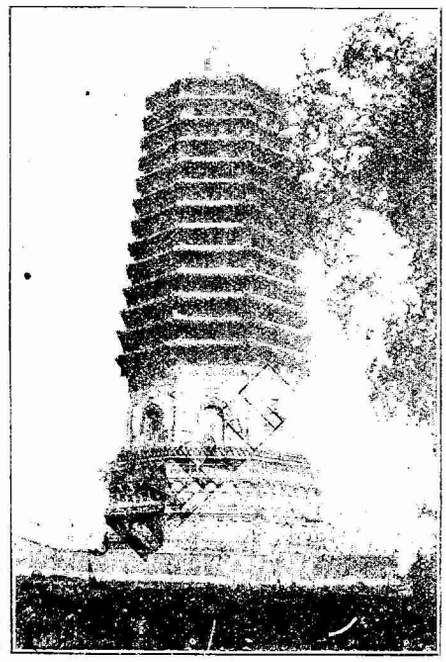
In honor of the thirtieth anniversary of the *Sin Wan Pao*, one of the largest and leading Chinese newspapers in China, a large number of foreigners and Chinese were present at a dinner at the Yip Ping Shan Hotel on the evening of Monday, February 19. Wang Ha-shih, presided at the dinner and introduced the speakers for the evening; Hsu Yuan, Commissioner for Foreign Affairs; S. I. Woodbridge, Dr. John C. Ferguson, and Kang Yu-wei.

In connection with the anniversary of the *Sin Wan Pao*, a special supplement was issued in the form of a book, paper bound, which represents much time and labor and contains some interesting articles contributed by many Chinese and foreign friends of the paper. Some of the articles which appear in the number were written by: Dr. J. C. Ferguson, Dr. J. G. Schurman, U. S. Minister to China, E. S. Cunninghaml U. S. Consul-General, Dr. Walter Williams, Dean of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri, W. Turner, Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott, J. Harold Dsllar, G. Burton-Sayer, Dr. John Darroch, W. J. Smith, Dr. F. J. White, Frederick W. Stevens, Paul Page Whitham, S.I. Woodbridge, A. Vandelat, Edward S. Little, A. M. Burkhill, J. B. Powell, O. M. Green, and Feng Ping-nan.

SHANGHAI INDUSTRIAL

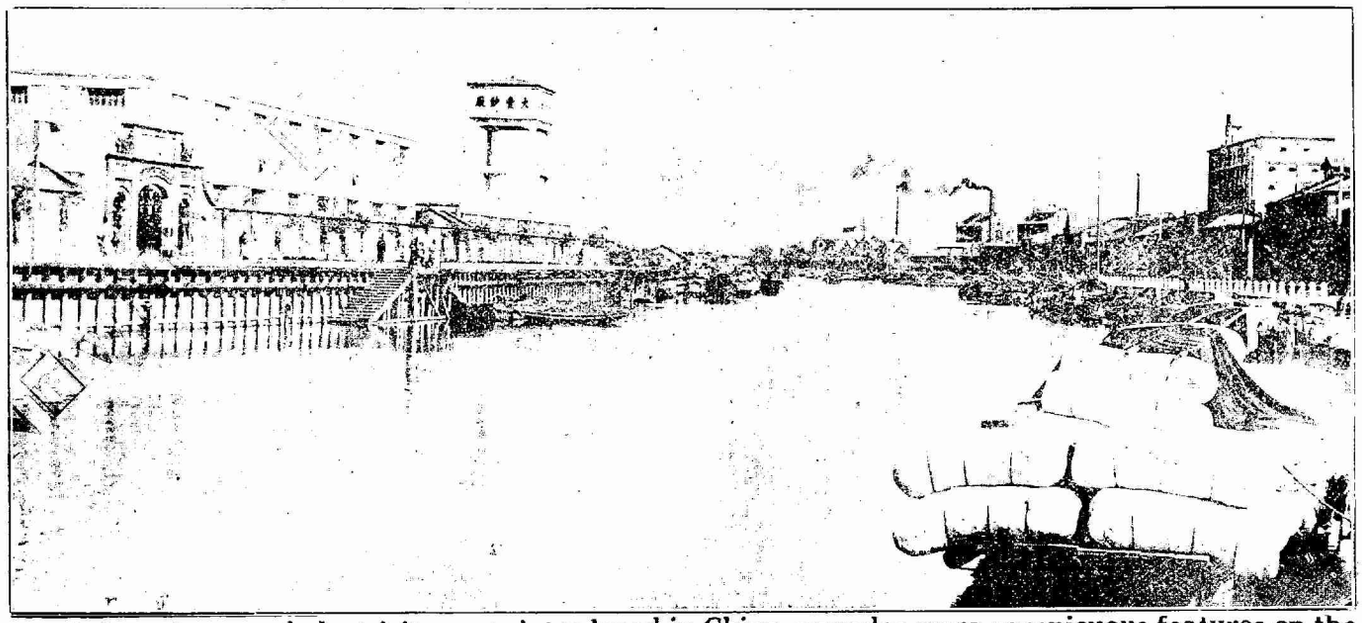
III.

THE reader who is familiar with the eastern states of America would, if he should enter the port of Shanghai after dark, easily imagine he was approaching Philadelphia by the river. The miles of illuminated factories, wharves and warehouses are impressive, especially to the man from home visiting Shanghai for the first time. It does not check at all with the usual preconceived idea of small Chinese buildings and perhaps an occasional temple and pagoda rising above the low sky line. Tall factory chimneys are not considered a part of China's landscape by those who have gained their impressions from books and illustrated magazines.

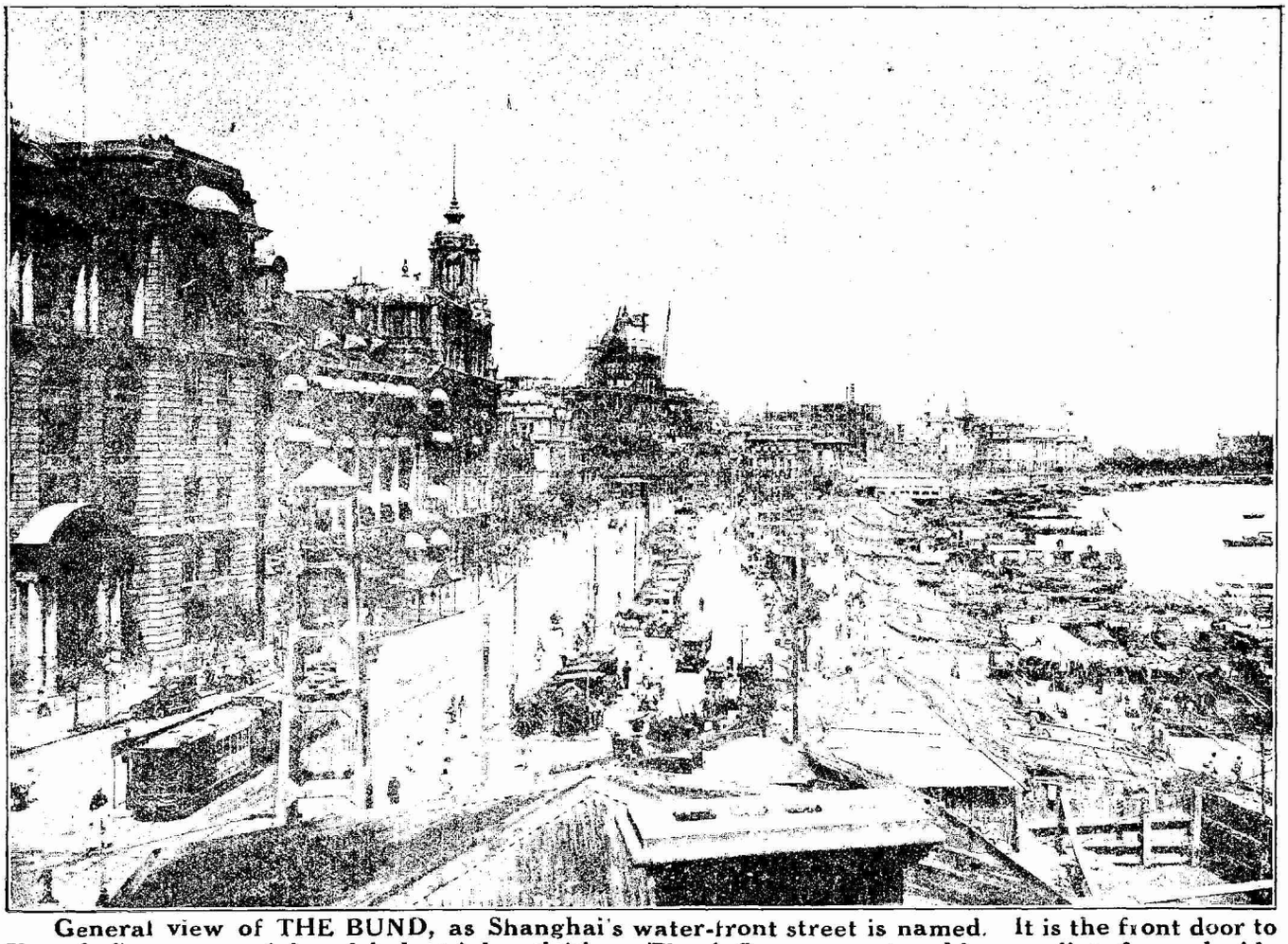


In the preceding article, which appeared in Industrial Progress in China in the Weekly Review of January 27, last, something has been said descriptive of Shanghai as a commercial and shipping center and its relation to China as a whole. Not only is it the chief commercial, shipping and financial center but it also is the leading industrial city of China. Thousands of workmen have been attracted to the industries of Shanghai from nearby and more distant regions. It is estimated that forty million people live within a radius of 150 miles of Shanghai. Thus there is a plentiful supply of labor at hand.

As has been pointed out, the lines of communications radiating from Shanghai assure the supply of raw materials. Much of the cotton and silk, for instance, is produced in the lower Yangtze valley. Coal is brought down the Yangtze river, from the Gulf of Chihli ports or is imported. Further development of coal deposits in the Yangtze basin, near water transport should prove a good enterprise in itself and contribute to the expansion of Shanghai industries.



Before steam and electricity were introduced in China, pagodas were conspicuous features on the landscape and city sky lines. The home-side person has seen pictures of the pagodas but little realizes that industrial chimneys are prominent features of long reaches of Shanghai's sky line and that the banks of Soochow creek are lined with plants such as the cotton mill in the left of the picture above.



General view of THE BUND, as Shanghai's water-front street is named. It is the front door to Shanghai's commercial and industrial activities. The influences centered here radiate far and wide throughout China.

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23-570

The textile industries predominate, cotton-spinning and weaving leading. In China, there are in operation, or will be by the end of the year, approximately three million spindles producing cotton yarns. A majority of these are in Shanghai. The Chinese recently, have been turning their attention to weaving. The number of looms in operation is not large but increasing. There are nearly forty cotton mills in Shanghai capitalized at about $40,000,000 Mex. A majority of the mills are Chinese, a few being owned by British and Japanese nationals.

The silk industry is indigenous to China. During the Roman empire it is recorded that Chinese silk found its way to Europe by caravan routes. Silk culture is supposed to have been carried from China to Asia Minor and later to Europe. In recent years, other countries have made better progress in reeling raw silk to meet the requirements of American high speed looms, so that China silk has been displaced to a considerable extent in the American market. The Chinese Silk Association is endeavoring to overcome the defects in filature practice and in sericulture, as well. The Shanghai Testing House fostered by American Silk interests is assisting in the good work. The fact remains that superior silk may be grown in China and the outcome of the efforts to increase and improve the Chinese cocoons as well as the reeling, is of far reaching importance to the commerical world, but more so to the Chinese.

The flour mill industry is of growing importance. There are reported to be about eighty modern mills in China, both large and small. In Shanghai there are about sixteen flour mills with a total capacity of approximately 50,000 bags of flour per day, re-

presenting a capitalization of about $5,000,000 Mex. China flour on occasions is exported to Europe, while at the same time flour is imported from America. The development of a China flour mill industry does not seem to have materially reduced imports but it has opened up a market for flour milling machinery.

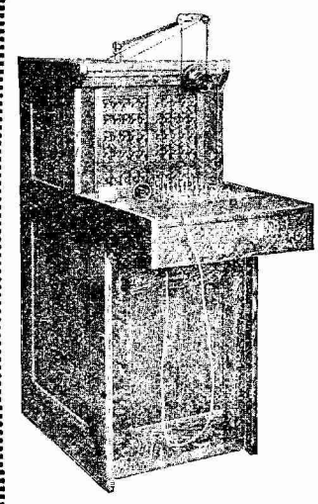
The building and repairing of modern steel vessels was introduced into China by foreign firms and, by the way, Chinese make very good mechanics; in fact, some of them have a background of training as metal workers extending over many generations. There are two large British yards at Shanghai, the Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., and The New Engineering and Shipbuilding Works. The Kiangnan Dock and Enginering Works (Chinese Navy Yard) is the largest Chinese plant doing a commercial business. These three large yards, dock and repair ships, also build engines and vessels ranging from steam launches, river and coasting steamers to large overseas vessels. Four 10,000 D. W. ton shipping board vessels were built at the Chinese yard, Kiangnan Dock. It is of interest that a number of large ocean steamers for British interests have been built with Chinese labor at Hongkong yards at costs reported to be comparatively low.

Scattered about Shanghai are several small Chinese ship yards and engine works and numerous machine shops and founderies. The Chinese are getting into the iron works and foundry business quite extensively, through small sized plants. The indications are that some of these may expand into large institutions as time goes on.

In addition to the major industries, there are numerous miscellaneous enterprises operated by Chinese or foreigners, such as cigarette factories,

(*Continued on Page 30*)

Kellogg Magneto Switchboards for Profitable Operating



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50 lines, combined drops and jacks (5 per strip) as specified.
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1 Night Alarm.

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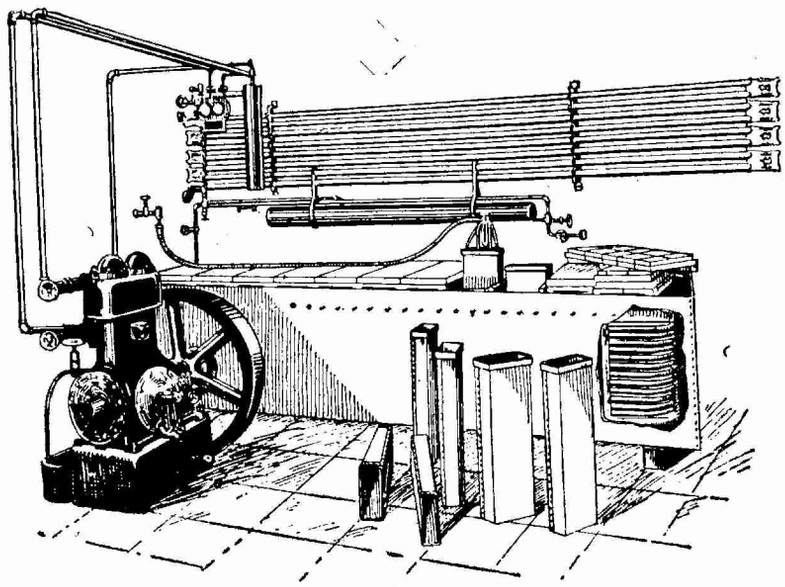

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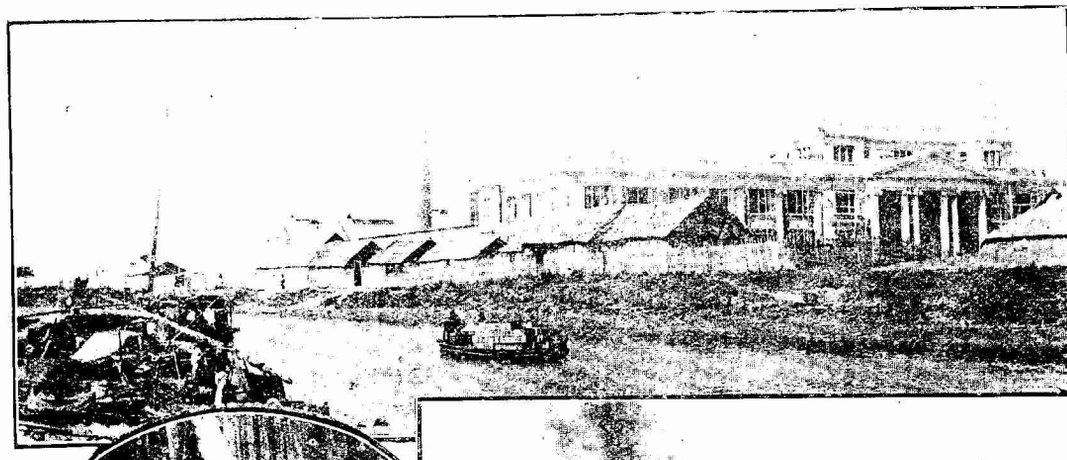
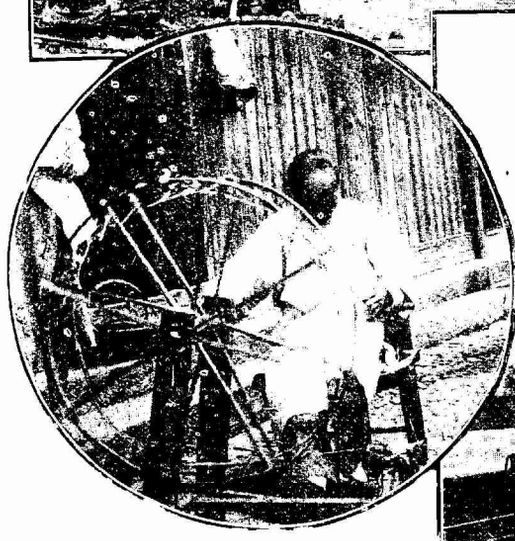
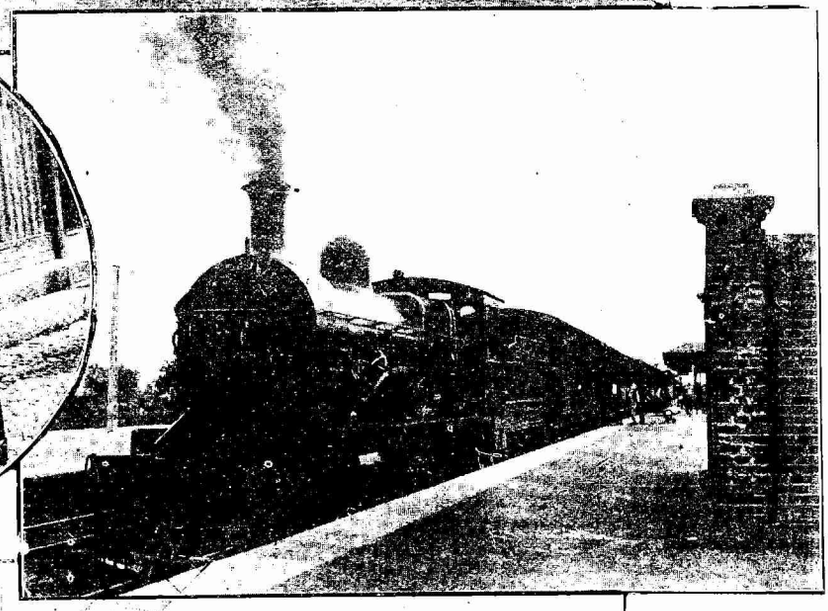
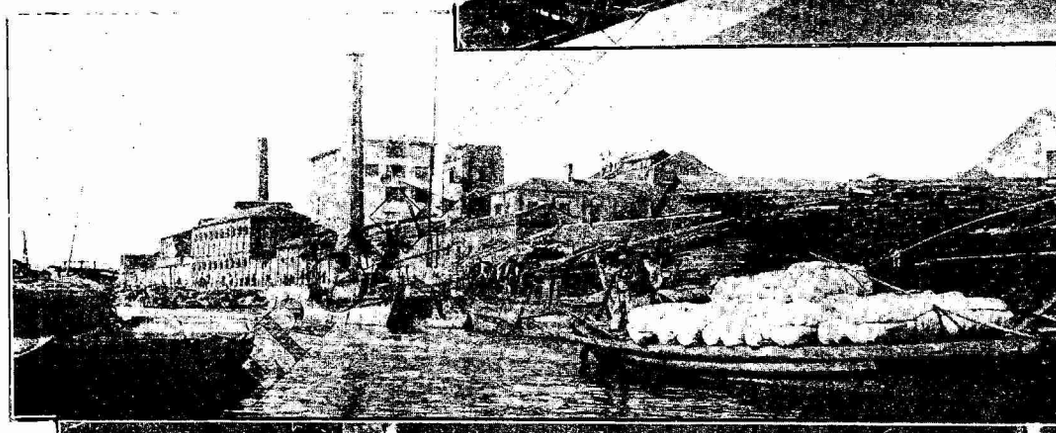


LEFT - Building just erected to house the Chinese Government mint in Shanghai, which will be the largest mint in the world.







A group of Chinese mechanics. Many of these have a back-ground of centuries of experience in the metal working arts. A bountiful supply of labor constitutes one of the richest resources of China.

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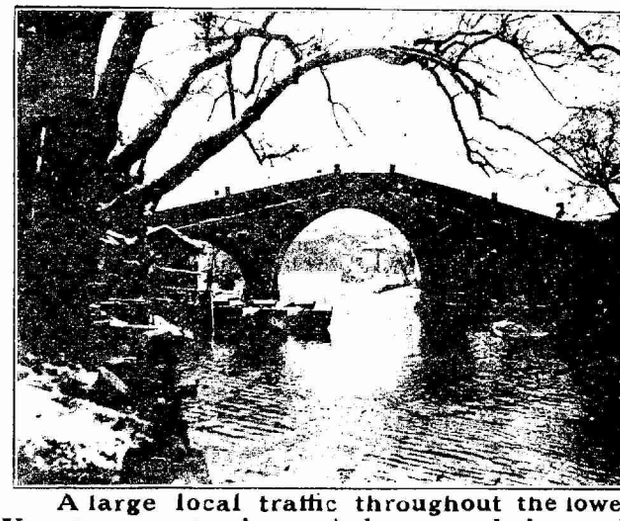


A large local traffic throughout the lower Yangtze country is carried on canals by small boats and steamers.

egg products plants, ceramic industries, processing plants for wool and hides, ice and cold storage plants, bottling works, telephone apparatus, electric light bulbs, glass works, furniture factories, knitting mills, hosiery, caps, and sweaters, underwear making; also numerous hand craft shops of all kinds.

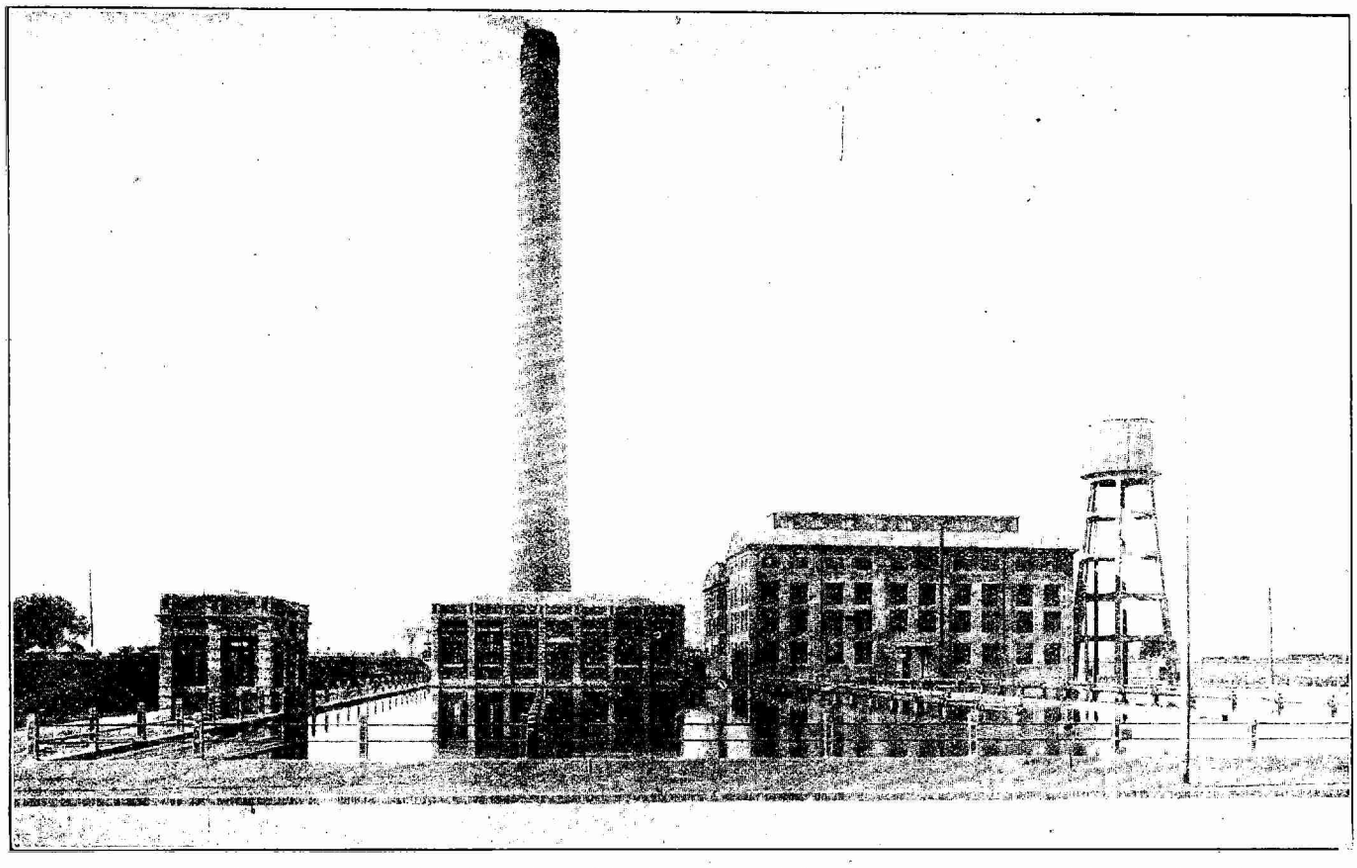
The municipal electric power plant is an important factor in Shanghai's industrial development. Many new mills purchase power in preference to installing their own plants. The demand for power is so great that it has been difficult to enlarge the plant to keep pace with it. By the end of the year the capacity will reach approximately 121,000 K. W. The capital investment at the end of 1921 was Tls.20,771,000 or at present exchange rates, equivalent to about U. S. G. $16,000,000. Further capital expenditures authorized will soon bring the investment up to nearly Tls. 30,000,000.

Modern industry, to be sure, has little more than started in China but a substantial foothold has been gained as may be indicated better by photographs than by text. Progress is being made at a geometric ratio of increase so that the next ten years should witness much greater strides than during the past ten or twenty. Perhaps the greatest difficulty encountered by the Chinese in this connection has been in regard to large corporation management. A number of failures have occurred but a goodly number of successes have been achieved. The circle of men with experience and ability in these things, is widening year by year.

Industrial development in China may deprive foreigners of certain of their markets but it will create new markets and increase others especially in the machinery lines. It will tend to raise the general standard of living, thus increasing the purchasing power per capita.

Kiangnan Dock and Engineering Works, Chinese Naval Yard, Shanghai, where four large American freighters were built.

A Modern Cotton Mill at Shih Kiachwang, Chihli



New plant just completed in interior of China, one of first such constructed in the interior.

THE completion of a 20,000 spindle modern cotton mill together with 1,000 K. W. central, power station within eleven months is a record the Dah Shing Cotton Mill at Shihkiachwang, Chihli, has recently accomplished. The mill was organized in November, 1921, by Messrs. Hsu Yung Ting, president of the Hupei Government Cotton Mill and E. F. Chang, former mill manager of the Hua Feng Cotton Mill, Woosung. The contract of supplying machinery and the complete mill equipment including designing and erection was awarded by competitive bidding to the Wah Chang Trading Corporation of Shanghai on December 5, 1921. Plans were completed in January, 1922, and construction was started the following month. On September 20, the first unit 1,000 K. W. turbo generator was installed and the first 10,000 spindles began to produce yarns. By November 1, 20,000 spindles were in full operation. The period of eleven months could have been shortened if the transportation from Tientsin to Shihkiachwang had not been interrupted through the commandeering of the railway cars by the rival military parties in the recent Chihli-Fungtien strife, which delayed the arrival of the shipment at the mill for more than a month. Usually the completion of a mill of such a size in China requires eighteen months to two years.

The city of Shihkiachwang is about two hundred miles south of Peking on the main line of the Peking-Hankow Railway, and is also a terminus of the Chin Tai Railway connecting with Tai Yuen Fu of Shansi, and of another railway to be built to connect with Chong Chow on the Tientsin-Pukow Line. Thus the town is reached by the railways connecting with sources of raw materials and markets for disposing finished goods in the province ot Chili, Honan, Shansi and Shensi. Shihkiachwang has been recognized as the military stragetic point in North China, but its industrial importance has not generally been recognized. The cotton produced in the provinces of Shansi must pass through this city before it goes to the other markets, and a large amount of cotton is also raised in the surrounding districts. The local cotton was sold at thirty dollars per picul, while the same cotton was selling at twenty-six taels or thirty-six dollars per picul in the Shanghai Cotton Exchange. There is also plenty of coal from the Tsinchin and Lingchin mines about one hundred miles from the city. This coal sells at about one-third of the prevailing price in Shanghai. The carpenters, masons and spinners are paid from 30 to 35 cents a day, and skilled laborers, such as mechanics and firemen, from $1.00 to $3.00 a day.

Textile Machinery

The mill is planned for an ultimate capacity of 50,000 spindles and 1,000 looms. At present it is running with 20,000 spindles. The picking machinery, cards, drawing, slubber, intermediates and roving frames were manufactured by the Woonsocket Machine & Press Company of Woonsocket, R. I., U. S. A. and the spinning frames by Messrs. Fales & Jenks Machine Company of Pawtucket, R. I., U. S. A. This is another example of the popularity of American cotton mill machinery in China. The machinery and mill equipment were supplied by the Wah Chang Trading Corporation of Shanghai who are the sole agents of the above Cotton Mill Machinery Manufacturers in China. The whole mill buildings are of reinforced concrete fireproof construction, with adequate provisions for heating and ventilation.

The main mill is a one floor concrete building with sky lights consisting of 27 bays of 13 feet in length and 154 feet in width. The picker room is separated from the main mill by an alley of ten feet, and it is 128' x 104'. Three two-beater breaker lappers having one porcupine beater and one blade beater and five finisher lappers with one beater are installed. The opening room is situated next to the picker room, with a fire wall. The cotton bales are opened in the opening room, and the cotton after passing through the bale opener is blown through the condenser, then to the lattice conveyer which carries the cotton to different bins. From these bins, the tenders feed the cotton to the breaker lappers, then to the finishers. The greatest care is taken of the laps as they come off the finishers, and a set of scales is used for weighing each lap in order to ensure uniformity.

From the picker room, the cotton laps are carried to the card room, which is separated from the main mill by a partition wall, so that during the process of stripping, the flying waste cannot get onto the other machines. Eighty Woonsocket cards are arranged into twenty rows of four each, and spacious working alleys are allowed, so that there is ample room for repairing, stripping, grinding and transporting the laps and roving cans.

Sixteen drawing frames of two heads each, five deliveries per head are set up in two rows for two process systems. The metallic top rolls are used, as they are more suitable for short Chinese cotton than the leather top rolls which are used in the other Chinese cotton mills. The twelve slubbers of eighty spindles each and twenty intermediates of one hundred and two spindles each

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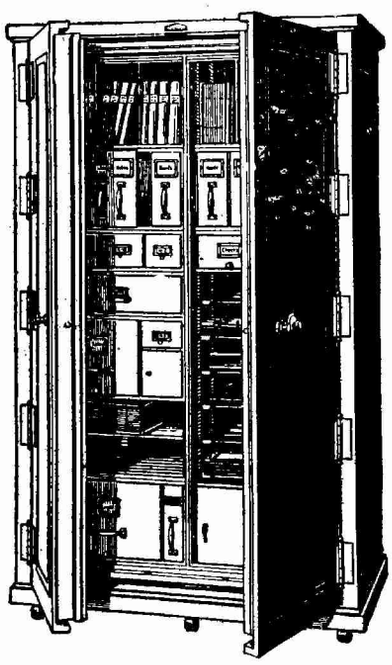

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are arranged in five thousand spindle units. The thirty-six roving frames of 136 spindles each and 72 spinning frames of 288 spindles each are arranged in ten-thousand-spindle units. On the slubber, intermediate and roving frames, the front top rolls have ball bearings, which eliminates friction, thus less power consumed, and longer life for the rolls. On these frames, the well-known chain drive horse head which is used together with Doly compound eliminates entirely the use of the angle and vertical gears and the elimination of all fast running bevel and spur gears. The spinning frames are of Fales & Jenks pattern, 2-3/4 inch gauge with 1-3/4 inch ring, equipped with self-weighted top rolls, separators, metallic thread boards, and shell front top rolls. The spindles are of tape drive regulated with tension devices, so that the spindles are enabled to run very smoothly. The production of 1.1 lbs. of sixteenth cotton yarn per day of 24 hours on the Fales & Jenks frames has been obtained by the mill within the first month of operation, in spite of inexperienced laborers.

The cotton yarn from the spinning frames passes through the two C. G. Sargent's yarn conditioning machines before reeling. The friction of the yarn condition machines is to set twist, soften the wax on the cotton fibres and to lessen breakage of yarn on reeling. The yarn produced in the other cotton mills in China are put in the baskets into a tub of cold water for a few minutes, then dried in the room. This process wets only the outside part of the yarn on the bobbins; furthermore, the cold water will not soften the wax on the cotton fibers. Such method of conditioning will have little effect in setting the twist and to reduce breakage in reeling. The Sargent yarn conditioning machine sprays the warm water which comes out from the steam ejector evenly on to the yarn, which is laid on the apron, traveling at an adjustable speed, according to the counts of the yarn to be conditioned. A steam coil arranged under the apron is used to dry the wet yarn at a temperature not over 120 degrees F. with a steam pressure of 35 lbs. This improved method of conditioning the yarn on the bobbins is thoroughly treated from outside to core, and dried before the same comes out of the machine, The yarn after conditioning is very soft in handling and has a better tension strength.

Humidifier System

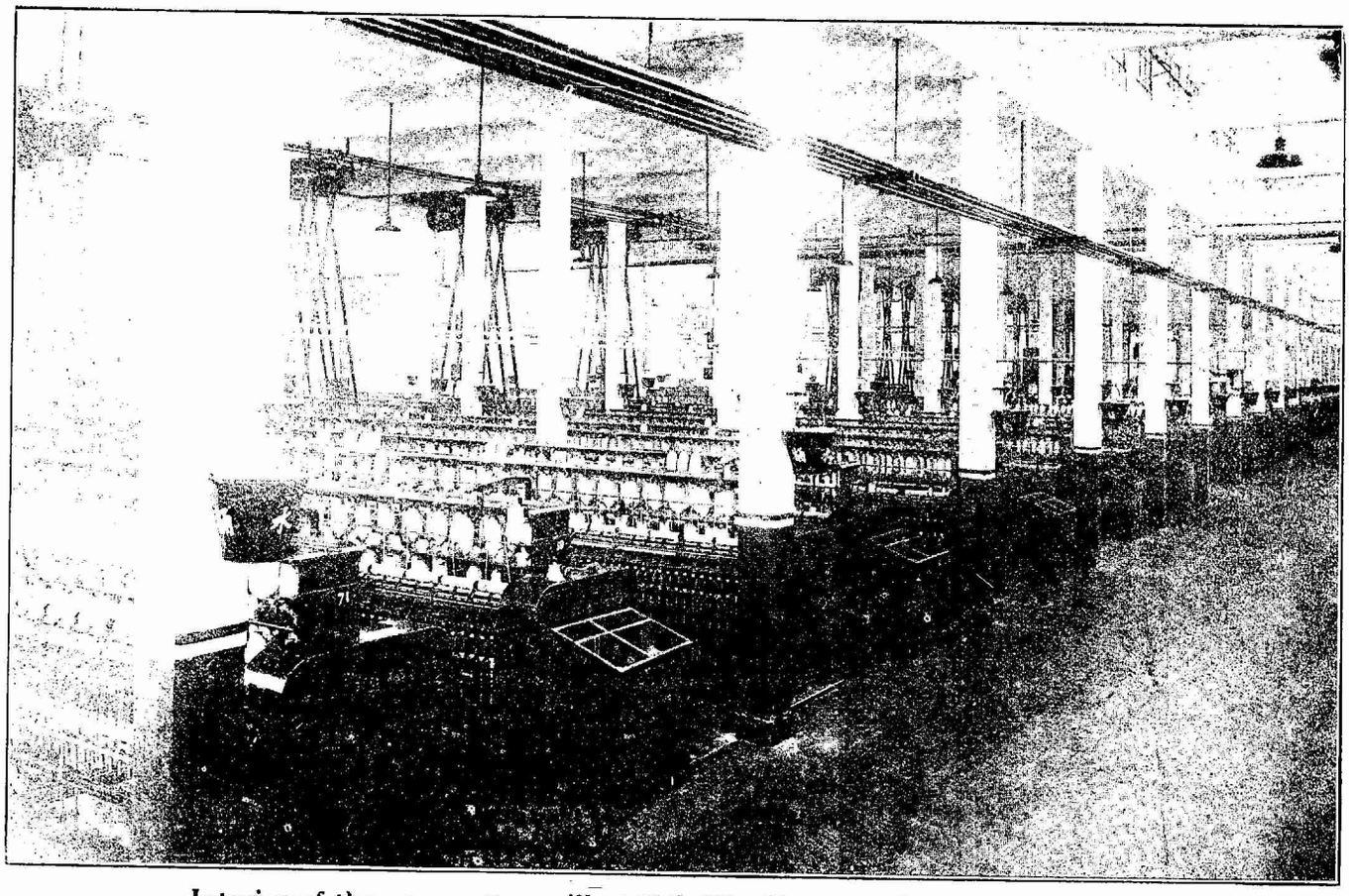
The dry air in northern China causes cotton fibres to radiate from the center and produce what is called the "oozy yarn." The modern fire proof building with the machines running at very high speed produces static electricity, which causes more waste and poorer quality of yarn. The installation of a humidifying system has the effect of killing electricity and regulating the moisture contents in the air, thus preventing waste and broken ends. The humidifiers installed in this mill are of the Turbo type manufactured by Parks & Cramer & Co. This system gives a uniform humidity throughout the mill building. The average relative humidity in the spinning room is about seventy, and that in the card room is about fifty. No humidifiers are equipped in the picker room.

Electric Drive

Both group and individual systems of electric drive are employed in the mill. This system has the advantage of flexibility of arrangement and ease of control. The motors equipped in this mill are 40 degree rating squirrel cage induction type Westinghouse manufacture, supplied and installed by Wah Chang Trading Corporation. The size and capacity of the induction motors were specified exactly according to power requirements of the spinning frames in order to secure a better power factor on the generator, and therefore higher efficiency. However, overloading may happen on the motors on account of changing of conditions and furthermore, the neglect of cleaning motors may be liable to cause a burn out. Forty degree rating induction motors can stand a constant overload of 20 per cent and therefore from the point of efficiency and safety they have greater advantages than 50 degree rating motors which are found in most of the mills in China.

In the picker room, "A Frame" individual drive is adopted. The breaker lapper and the roving waste opener are individually driven by one HP motor, and the finishers by one 5 HP motor. The vertical opener together with the bale opener is driven by a 7-1/2 HP motor mounted on the vertical opener, while the willow and the thread extractor are driven by a common 10 HP motor hung from the ceiling through a jack shaft. Another motor of 20 HP also hung from the ceiling, drives the condenser distributing lattice and exhaust fan for the dust cellar.

The cards are driven in groups of 20 each by four 25 HP motors, while another four motors of the same size drive the drawing frames, slubbers and intermediates arranged in four groups, two of which consist of 4 drawing frames, 3 slubbers and 4 intermediates, and another two of which consist of 4



Interior of the new cotton mill at Shih-Kia-Chwang, showing machinery of American manufacture in operation. The machinery was manufactured by the firm of Fales and Jenks of Pawtucket, R. I.

drawing frames 3 slubbers and 6 intermediates. The roving frames are driven by four 20 HP motors in two groups of 8 frames each, and another two groups of 10 frames each. For the spinning frames the Westinghouse "Universal 4-Frame" drive is adopted, that is one 25 HP motor drives a group of 4 frames of 288 spindles each, The motors have outboard pedestal with two double faced center, flanged pulleys on one end of the shaft, and are equipped with an extra bearing. This drive combines the advantage of individual drive. In case of breakdown of a motor, only four frames are out of commission, and it has also the advantage of group drive utilizing the advantage of high efficiency of a large motor and less first cost. The Universal 4 frame drive motors are suspended from the ceiling, this providing larger spaces for the spinners and ensuring greater safety to the workers.

The reeling room, consists of 250 reels driven by two 10 HP motors and one 10 HP motor in the packing room drives the 4 small bundling presses and one large baling press. The air compressor for the humidifier system is driven by a 100 HP slip ring induction motor.

All the motors are equipped with auto-starters, provided with overload and no voltage protections.

Power Plant

The power house is located along a railway siding, where it is convenient for unloading the coal from cars, switched from the main line of the Peking Hankow Railway. The buildings are of modern fire proof, reinforced concrete construction, and are designed for an ultimate capacity of 4,000 K. W. The generating station and the boiler room are adjacent to each other. The turbo-generator house is a two story building, the condenser room being on the ground floor. The whole power plant was designed, erected and supplied by the Wah Chang Trading Corporation and completed within the contracted period of 9-1/2 months.

There are at present 3 B. & Water tube boilers, each having a heating surface of 3140 sq. ft. Another battery of 2-3140 H. S. boilers will be installed in the near future. The working preasure is 200 lbs. per sq. in. Each boiler is equipped with a B. & W. integral type superheater, having a heating surface of 427 sq. ft., and is able to impart 120° F. superheat to the steamer generated. All boilers are equipped with B. & W. Mechanical Chain Grate Stoker of Linsi type, having a grate area of 70 sq. ft. The stoker shafting is arranged for steamer engine as well as motor drive.

In the boiler room, there are two Dean Brothers outside end packed plunger type feed pumps for feeding the water into the boiler drums. Each pump has a capacity of 840 H. P. and there are another two same type pumps for pumping water from the well to the water tower. The above pumps are driven by steam at boiler pressure. The feed water heater, manufactured by the Casey Hedges Co., is of open type, having a capacity of 2200 H. P. This heater heats 75,000 lbs. of water per hour from 80° F. to 200°. F.

At present there is installed a Westinghouse combination impulse and reaction type steam turbine, running at a speed of 3600 R. P. M. with 175 lbs. boiler pressure. This turbine is designed for condensing service, and operated with superheated system of 473° F. It is equipped with necessary modern indicating gauges such as tachometer, steam pressure, bearing oil pressure, vacuum gland water pressure gauges.

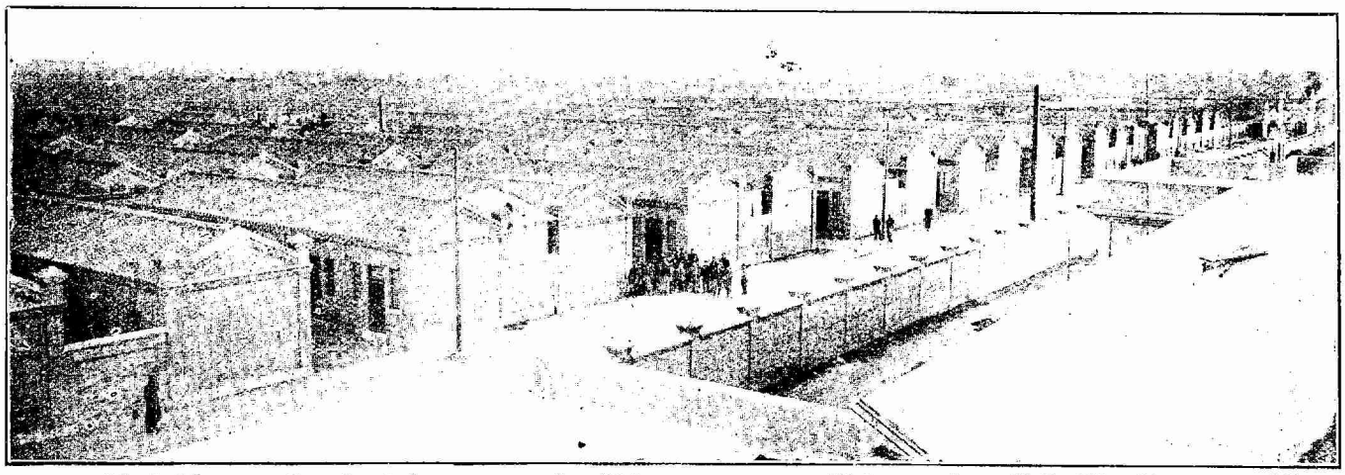
The generator has a rating of 1,250 KVA at 600 volts, 3 phase, 60 cycles, 80 percent Power factory, 3600 RPM, direct connected to the above turbine. The excitation is applied by a direct coupled D. C. exciter of 9 KW at a pressure of 125 volts. The generator is of enclosed type, and air for ventilation is treated with a Spray Engineering Co. air washer.

Westinghouse surface condenser is installed direct under the turbine having 2500 sq. ft. of cooling surface. This condenser is equipped with Le Blanc Unit type, the air, condensate and circulating pumps, are driven on a common shaft by a 125 H. P. A. C. induction motor direct coupled through a flexible coupling. The vacuum could be maintained at 29 inches when the cooling water is 75°.

The switchboard, also of Westinghouse make, consists of 5 slate panels, one generator and exciter panel, 3 power feeder panels and one lighting panel. Upon the same there are equipped with all controlling, indicating and recording instruments. Two of the power feeder panels control two triple-conductors, lead covered armoured under-ground cables of about 1000 feet long each supplying power to motors in the mill, while the other controls motors in the power house. The lighting panel controls six 220 volts lighting feeders strung on poles, as well as six 15 KVA single phase transformers stepping down the generator voltage to 220 volts for lighting.

The turbine room is equipped with a 10-ton Niles-Bement-Pond hand power crane for handling heavy pieces for inspection or overhauling.

Water for power house service and general mill supply is drawn from the artesian wells, and so is the circulating water for the condenser. In consequence it becomes necessary to conserve this water, which is accomplished through a Sprace-System. Warm water discharged from the condenser



Model homes for the laborers at the Chinese cotton mill located at Shih-Kia-Chwang. These houses are scientifically constructed from the standpoint of light, heat and sanitation and are an innovation in China.

has to be cooled and used again for circulation in the condenser. For this purpose, there is built a concrete spray cooling pond as a reservoir. Water drawn to an open water channel connects the pond with the condenser suction tunnel. The warm water is discharged against pressure through spray nozzles mounted on pipe lines on concrete stands in the pond. The spray nozzle separates the water into fine mist. thus cooling it. The equipment consists at present of two pipe lines each mounted with 13 spray heads of 5 nozzles to a hand. Each spray line can cool 2600 gallons of water per minute, reducing the temperature from 85 degrees to 50 degrees fahrenheit. The pond is designed to accommodate two more lines when the plant is extended to 4,000 KW. ultimate capacity.

The problem is hard water which confronts all power stations in North China owing to the presence of mineral matter, particularly the objectionable sulphate and other mineral scale forming impurities on the boiler tubes. The question has been solved by the installation of zeolite water softener. Two Sparks upward flow zeolite water softeners are equipped for the water supply system for boiler feeding, the softening capacity being 48,000 gallons of water per 12 hours at zero hardness. At present, it is operated at 25 percent of the capacity. The principle operation of the softener is the same as an ordinary filter. The only difference is that the sand is replaced by a bed of zeolite. As commercially prepared for feed water treatment, zeolite has an appearance some what like that of ordinary sand, but differs markedly in its properties. It is composed of two substances, namely one of which is sodium and the other a complex composition known as the zeolite radical. The operation of the softener is very simple, allowing the raw water passed through the zeolite bed from the top of the softener to become completely soft from zero hardness without the addition of any chemical to obtain the softness. After 24 hours' operation of each unit, the sodium originally in the zeolite is replaced by the calcium or magnesium from the hard water. As more and more of the sodium is replaced, the zeolite gradually becomes inactive. However, the softening property of the same can be recovered by exposing the mineral to a brine solution made with common salt, which will restore it to its original condition. With the installation of the above softening plant, no scale or sludge has been found in the boiler tubes after three months' operation. The coal consumption of the whole plant has been calculated up to date at 3 lbs. per K W. hour.

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中國實業之進步觀

（其三）　上海工業

凡熟識美國東方各省風景之外國人若初次來上海而其所乘之船適於晚間進港在船中觀各工廠碼頭貨棧之燦爛燈光緜延十哩幾疑其所乘之船將抵美國之飛來得而費城蓋此景緻與其未到上海以前所聞見者大相逕庭也其於本國所聞者爲中國人所居之矮小房屋或於平廣無垠之地平線上一見廟宇或古塔孤立其間而不知工廠巍峨之烟囪亦爲今日中國風景之點綴物而外國書報尙鮮描寫及者由是觀之外國人所得諸書報之意想風景與實地景緻有不同也

上海爲中國商業運輸樞紐及其與中國全國之關繫前篇已略述之然上海不但爲商航業及金融之中心點已也且亦爲工業之重要都會其週圍附近一百五十餘里區域中四千萬之居民爲上海各工廠所吸引而工作於各廠中者爲數頗衆有此羣衆之居民故各工廠可免工人缺乏之虞至於各工廠所需之原料則由內地運來蓋內地各處藉上海爲運輸口岸者轉而以其所產之原料供給上海各工廠如棉花生絲等原料則產於揚子江下遊各處煤炭則由直隸海灣各埠經揚子江運下或由外國輸入然揚子江沿岸各區域未經探掘之煤一經採用自爲一種良好之營業而上海工業亦因之而益發達矣

紡織可謂先進之工業而紡織棉紗棉布爲紡織業中之重要工業中國紗廠之錠子已在運用及建設中者截至本年底止約有三百萬支而大半設在上海邇者中國人漸注意於織布事業織布機之數雖不多然已逐漸增多在上海之紗廠約四十家資本總數約墨銀四千萬元華人所有者佔其大半有數家爲英日人所創辦者

繅絲乃中國自古遺傳之工藝據羅馬時代之記錄當時中國所產之絲有由旅行隊輸入歐州者至於小亞細亞諸國栽培蠶絲之法亦有謂係由中國傳入者輓近有數國對於繅生絲之法加以改良以合美國速力織機之用起而代中國產之絲故中國絲在美國之銷路頗受其影響中國蠶絲會知中國絲之弱點故對於養蠶繅絲竭力改良而美國絲商所創設之上海生絲檢驗所對中國絲之改良亦與以助力經此中美絲會之指導中國必能將其所產之蠶繭及繅絲之方法改良而出產亦因之而增加矣則將來世界上頂絲質或可產於中國亦在預料中此等進步於世界商業固爲一重要問題而於中國尤爲緊要也

麵粉廠工業日見發達據以注意據稱中國有大小麵粉廠八十所而在上海十六所之資本約五百萬元每日可出麵粉五萬袋中國製麵粉有時輸出至歐州而美國製之麵粉則輸入中國中國麵粉廠雖發達如是而由外國輸入之麵粉其數未見減少且增多一外國麵粉廠機之銷場此上海麵粉廠之大略情形也

修造新式鋼殼船之工業乃由外國公司來華創始而華人習之者竟成爲良好之技術手蓋中國昔有煉鐵之工藝而華人有習此業相傳數代者故一經西人之指導即成爲良工也英人所辦之造船廠有耶松老船澳及瑞璐船廠至於江南造船所爲中國海軍船塢而兼造商船者乃中國人所創辦之最大造船廠也此三船塢皆可承修各船且能造大小輪船之汽機美國航務部有容量一萬噸之船四艘爲江南造船廠所承造者而英人之大海船亦有爲香港船塢用華工建造者其建築費較諸他處爲低廉上海尙有小船塢小機器廠及煉鐵廠若干處中國人之致力於製鐵及煉鐵等業者頗多此種小鐵廠將來逐漸發達必有數家成爲大鐵廠自在預料中也

除上所言之爲工廠外尙有中外國人所辦之香煙製蛋陶器製革造氷裝瓶電機電燈電話機玻璃傢器地氈針織襪帽紗絨襯衣以及手工等廠

工部局之電力廠乃上海實業發達之重要原素蓋輓近新建設之工廠多用工部局之電力而自裝發電機者甚少需求工部局之電力者日見增多而欲擴張發電機使電力足供用戶之用頗爲困難工部局電廠近已添購新機以便增加發電力至是年終可供給十二萬一千基羅瓦德之電力其資本於一千九百二十一年末爲二千零七十七萬一千兩約和美金一千六百萬元若合近日工部局認可之加添經費計之則其總數爲三千萬兩

中國新工業之發達今日方在萌芽時代惟已得一安固之地位參閱本篇插畫更能明瞭至於發展之程序有如幾何學之射光比例故十年後中國工業之發展步驟必較十年或二十年前更猛進也中國人所辦之工廠其最困難之處似在缺乏管理人才故失敗者頗多而成功者尙居少數然有經驗之人才已日見增多則此種困難自可逐漸消滅

中國工業一經發展外國製貨品必受中國貨之排擠然其發展也必需各種器械如機器等是又爲外國製機械開一新銷場矣於是時也生活程度必增高而每人平均之購置力亦因之而增多矣

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Tremendous Growth of Silk Manufacture in the United States

(Note: All figures are in U. S. Gold Dollars.)

The silk worm has apparently not heard that the war is over. At least, it is a fact that the prices which Americans are still compelled to pay for this product, four years after the close of the war, are nearly two and one-half times as much per pound as the annual average prior to the war. The latest full month figures of the Department of Commerce, those of August, 1922, show the average import price of the raw silk entering the country in that month at $7.14 per pound, against an annual average of $3.15 per pound in 1913.

Curiously, too, the quantity of silk being brought into the country even at these spectacular prices of over $7 per pound is approximately twice as great as in 1913, when the price was less than half that of today. Silk experts estimate that the quantity of raw silk entering the United States in the full year 1922 exceeds by 25% that of the former high record year, 1921; if so this would bring the 1922 total to 56,000,000 pounds against 28,000,000 in 1913, and 45,000,000 in 1919, when the silk factories of the country turned out $688,000,000 worth of silk goods against $254,000,000 in 1914, and $107,000,000 in 1900. The total value of silk goods manufactured in the United States in 1919 was six times as great as that of 1900.

These values of the silk goods turned out by the factories of the country from year to year are, it must be remembered, those at the factory and by no means represent the sums paid by the consuming public. In fact, the head of a great silk manufacturing establishment of the United States is reported as estimating that over $1,500,000,000 worth of silk manufactures were sold in the United States in 1922 and that the total for 1923 will be still larger.

The United States has become by far the largest silk consuming and manufacturing country of the world, despite the fact that all of the raw material which we use in this line is brought half way around the globe, and experts are quoted as saying that we are today importing 80% of the raw silk of the world and using practically all of it in our own factories, for the quantity re-exported in the natural state is negligible.

This big increase in the outturn of our factories means that we are building up a considerable market abroad for the manufactures produced from this imported material. The value of silk manufactures exported from the United States in the calendar year 1920 was approximately $27,000,000 against a little over $2,000,000 in the year preceding the war, and while of course the 1922 figures are materially below those of 1920, the total value of silk manufactures exported in the calendar year 1922 is approximately six times as much as in the year preceding the war. Silk goods produced in the factories of the United States now go to over sixty countries and colonies, including considerable quantities sent to the countries from which we draw our raw silk, China and Japan.

The capital invested in the silk manufacturing industry of the United States was reported by the census of 1920 at $533,000,000, as against $210,000,000 in 1914, and $81,000,000 in 1900. The sum paid in wages in the silk industry in 1919 was $108,000,000, against $47,000,000 in 1914, and $20,000,000 in 1900.—*From The Trade Record of the National City Bank of New York.*

Views In Review

The French are still trying to beat their swords into coal picks.

A Chinese soldier may do the goose step and still be a lame duck.

In China the Sun rises in the North, moves southward and sets up.

In Russia freedom of the press was construed to apply to the finance department's printing presses.

We are inclined to think that much written about negro lynching in the U. S. is colored news.

In the radio columns we read about wave lengths and in the beauty parlor gossip about permanent waves.

Last year women found the hair bobbing craze was growing; now they find hair growing is crazing.

If America gets large rubber interests in the Philippines the Philippines question probably will stretch over several years yet.

Officially speaking the mark is the money of account in Germany; practically speaking the mark is the money of no account anywhere.

Manila papers print reports of an address by an American visitor who apparently thinks the Little-Brown Brother is a half-baked sister.

Chinese New Year passed rather quietly; few, if any, extra revolutions occurred, no large foreign debts were paid off and none of the major governments of the country fell.

A contemporary observes that Australia is six years behind the United States since that country has just defeated Hughes as head of the government—possibly it is a year and ten months ahead of us on the same theory.

R. C. B.

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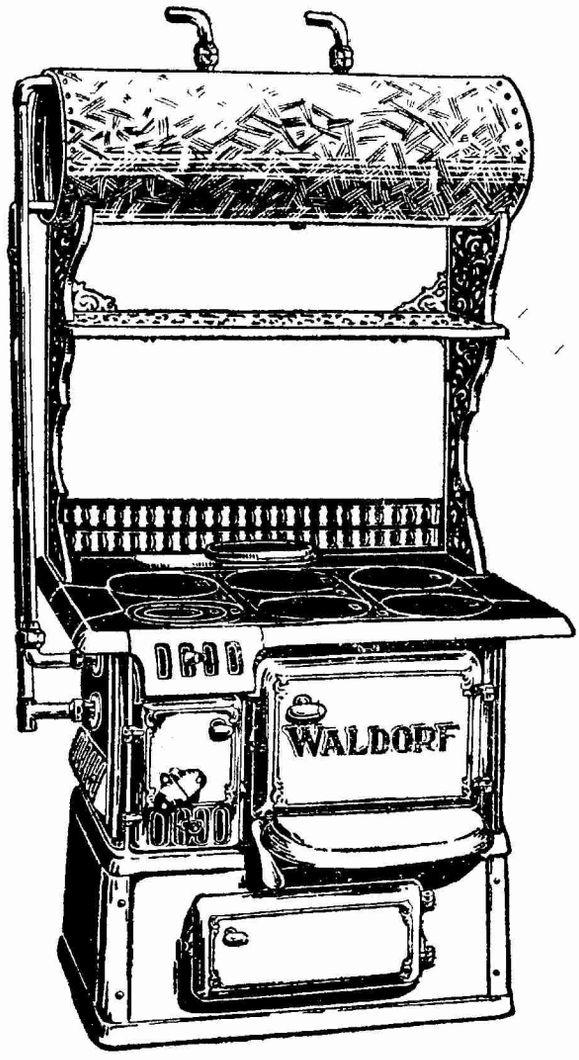

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News from Central China

A new section of the Lunghai and Pienlo Railways in Honan province has been completed. This section covers a distance of seventy-two kilometres extending from Shuchowfu to the Grand Canal. The new section was opened to traffic on February 1.

Two new Chinese banks will soon be established in Hankow. One is the Chinese Bank of Transportation organized by a Chinese banking group in Peking. The other is the Central Savings Bank now being organized by leading Chinese in Hankow. The latter bank will accept savings on a prize-drawing and redeemable basis.

The provincial stamp duty office has announced that stamp duty should also be paid on all tickets of amusement houses including theaters and sing-song girl houses, now that this has already been introduced in the province of Fukien. The scheme has been approved by the governors of Wuchang, and will be in force as soon as regulations are drawn up.

Committees in charge of various activities in connection with the celebration of Washington's Birthday in Hankow will meet next Tuesday, at the offices of Messrs. L. C. Gillespie & Sons to discuss plans scheduled by the committees. Representatives of the American community here will all turn out to complete plans for the Washington Ball. Major Ross of the American Volunteer Company is chairman of the General Committee.

The provincial government of Changsha, Hunan, is hard up financially before the China New Year. The officials find all government resources exhausted, and have decided to ask the local salt merchants for a loan. The latter are alleged to have closed a prosperous year, and in consequence they have been asked by the officials to pool a loan before the China New Year so that troops in Changsha may be paid during the year end crisis.

The governor of Nanchang, Kiangsi, has outlawed the self-protecting societies in various localities in Kiangsi formed during the military crisis of last year on the ground that such unions will eventually lead to general lawlessness in the province. Local authorities in Kiangsi have been authorized to take all necessary steps to suppress the growth of self-protecting societies. Promoters will be severely dealt with in order to maintain law and order.

Information has been received from Kweichowfu, Szechuan, that by order of the local authorities there all telegrams for Szechuan and beyond must be transmitted by the Kweichowfu office to be censored before passing to destinations. Direct telegraphic communication between Hankow and Chungking is suspended for the time being. Telegrams for Szechuan, Yunnan and Kweichow provinces will be accepted at senders' risk.

An influential corporation composed of militarists and retired officials has been organized to take over the management of the Government Associated Factories, Ltd. of Wuchang. Meetings are being held in Hankow and it is said that the Tunchun and other military commanders in Wuchang are having interest in the corporation. The latter will take over the weaving, spinning, silk and hemp factories which are now idle on a lease basis with the provincial government.

Troops at Ichang are again threatening to break out as payment of their arrears is not forthcoming in spite of the approaching China New Year. Strong petitions have been sent to military commanders urging immediate settlement of their back rations, failing which the troops would take such steps as may be necessary to secure money before the China New Year. The commanders have assured the troops that funds will soon be forthcoming from Chungking, when they will be paid accordingly.

Tuchun Hsiao Yao-nan has requested the Peking government to appoint General Shen Hung-ying Director-General of Military Affairs in Kwangtung province, now that he has successfully installed himself at Canton by expelling General Chen Chiung-ming. General Hsiao adds that Shen Hung-ying should be supported in his new position at Canton so that reunification in the country can be eventually brought about. It is rumored that Shen Hung-ying in his recent *coup d'etat* at Canton was acting in behalf of General Wu Pei-fu.

General Liu Tsen-hsun, Governor of Szechuen, has formulated plans for the organization of the Salt Industrial

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Bank of Szechuan with the view of coordinating salt revenues in various parts of the province. At the present time, local militarists in Szechuen always have a free hand in appropriating and detaining local salt revenues although such incomes should be forwarded to the provincial government. The Salt Bank will have branches in such cities as Hsunching, Paoling, Wanhsien, Suiting, Tungchuen, Ya-ngan, Lohsien and Tszeliutsing. The plan is reported to have the backing of all military commanders under General Liu.

At an emergency meeting in the Hankow Chamber of Commerce more than a hundred members were present last Wednesday to discuss a remedy for the threatening local labor situation following the tie-up on the Peking-Hankow railway. It was decided to petition the government and military commanders to compromise on the question. In the first place the prolongation of the labor strikes and general cessation of work will greatly hamper Chinese business with the neighboring provinces, and this is especially taxing to Chinese business men on account of the approaching China New Year. On the other hand continued disputes between labor and militarists would invite foreign intervention and complaints from the foreign powers.

Much interest is centered on the reported bankruptcy of the Han-Yeh-Ping Iron and Coal Corporation, the biggest industrial corporation in China. Shareholders of the company have organized an association for the purpose of protecting their interests in the management, and petitions are reported to have been filed with the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce urging official action to be taken to prevent the collapse of this corporation now in the hands of inefficient directors. The Han-yeh-ping Corporation controls the biggest iron and coal interests in China, owning iron mines at Tayeh and coal collieries at Pinghsieng, manufacturing iron and steel in the Hanyang Iron and Steel Works. The management has been facing serious financial stress partly on account of depression of business.

Workers of the Kinhan Railway numbering some 10,000 men recently attempted to hold a mass meeting at Chengchow. The local police there, having received instruction from military authorities sent armed police forces to suppress the labor meeting. As a result a clash occurred between labors and soldiers. The workmen then all proceeded south to Hankow and successfully called a general strike on the southern section. For five days trains between Hankow and Peking were all held up. As the situation grew graver military authorities at Wuchang and Hankow also resorted to the force of arms for the suppression of laborers' agitations. Strong forces were sent from Wuchang and Hankow to all railway points from Hankow southward. On Tuesday a big labor parade was held in the foreign concessions of Hankow by workers of the Kinhan line who attempted stirring up a general cessation of all works and public utilities by virture of the street demonstration. The Canton Hankow Railway, the Yangtze Engineering Works, the Asiatic Petroleum Co., and the Standard Oil Co. of N.Y., all experienced cessation of work, which was easily settled when the force of instigation was removed from the workmen. Wednesday night troops tried to start the afternoon train on the Peking Hankow railway, and an open clashing took place between troops and several hundred workers at the Kilometre Ten Station. A few of the strikers threatened to fire pistols should soldiers attempt moving the trains, and at once the troops began firing on the workers resulting in 32 of them being killed and 18 wounded. Another 50 of them were captured and hauled over to Wuchang for imprisonment Sze Yang, a Chinese barrister of law and a noted labor agitator in Hankow, was also arrested that day and is now in the Wuchang prison. Following the tragedy at Kilometre Ten troops at other works and factories where troubles were expected made the same threat to suppress strikes by force of arms, which put the menacing labor situation to an end. Later labor meetings were held by representatives of the various unions, and it was expressed that from now on they would only try to protect their own interest but will not fight with militarists.

Hankow, February 11, 1923.

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P. W. Kuo	Wellington Koo	W. W. Yen	C. C. Nieh
Li Ming	Wang Chung-hui	C. T. Wang	Hwang Fu
K. P. Chen	Sung Han-chang	Liang Shih-yi	Kan Yu-we
Che Shih-yuan	Lu Yung-hsiang	Tsao Kun	Wu Pei-fu

These twenty-eight names represent individuals who are fairly well known, but outside of their names what do you know about them—about their educations—official life—present addresses—age—and so on. The next edition of

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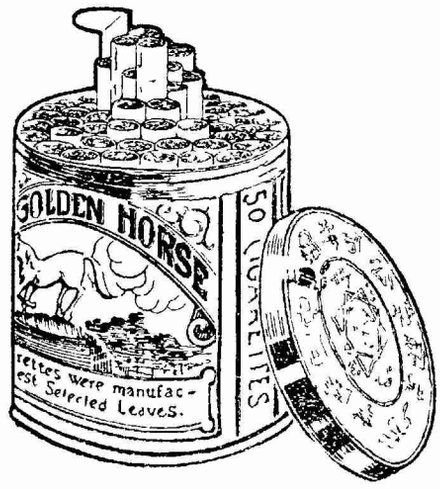

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Review's Canton Correspondent Released

Hin Wong, correspondent for the *Weekly Review* at Canton and editor of the *Canton Times* who was arrested several days ago and his paper suppressed, has been released. His arrest was caused because of the displeasure of the Yunnan-Kwangsi militarists at articles which he wrote for his paper and for the *Weekly Review* protesting at the action of Dr. Sun Yat-sen and his followers in encouraging the re-entry into Canton of military factions from neighboring provinces in order to even scores in the quarrel between Dr. Sun and his former lieutenant, General Chen Chiung-ming.

Mr. Wong's articles on the conditions in Canton appeared in the *Review* on January 20 and February 3 and constituted an appeal to the Cantonese to settle their own differences without again bringing into Kwangtung province troops from neighboring provinces. Mr. Wong's articles forcasted the confusion which was bound to result from this factional warfare and recent events have proved the soundness of his views. Canton is now practically in a state of anarchy with business at a standstill. The large department stores of Sincere and Sun in Canton are barricaded with piles of sand bags before the doors and windows.

According to report the *Canton Times* is soon to resume publication, but Mr. Wong is still undecided as to whether he will again accept the editorship, since every change in factional government has only served to bring him into difficulties with the authorities.

On February 10, the Canton authorities issued an order making Mr. Wong a "colonel" apparently in order to ease their consciences for causing his arrest a few days previously

The General Chamber of Commerce at Canton has received another telegram from the Canton Guild in Shanghai denouncing the militarists and urging co-operative action against them but giving no definite proposal of action. Words from Tientsin, however, offer the suggestion of a general strike and the non-payment of tax. The latter suggestion may be more effective, as far as the opinion of the Cantonese seen is concerned. So far no active step has been taken by the merchants against the militarists. In Canton, it is believed that the general public may have to take action against the merchants also, as some of the prices fixed for daily necessities have been exceedingly high and in most cases unjustified.

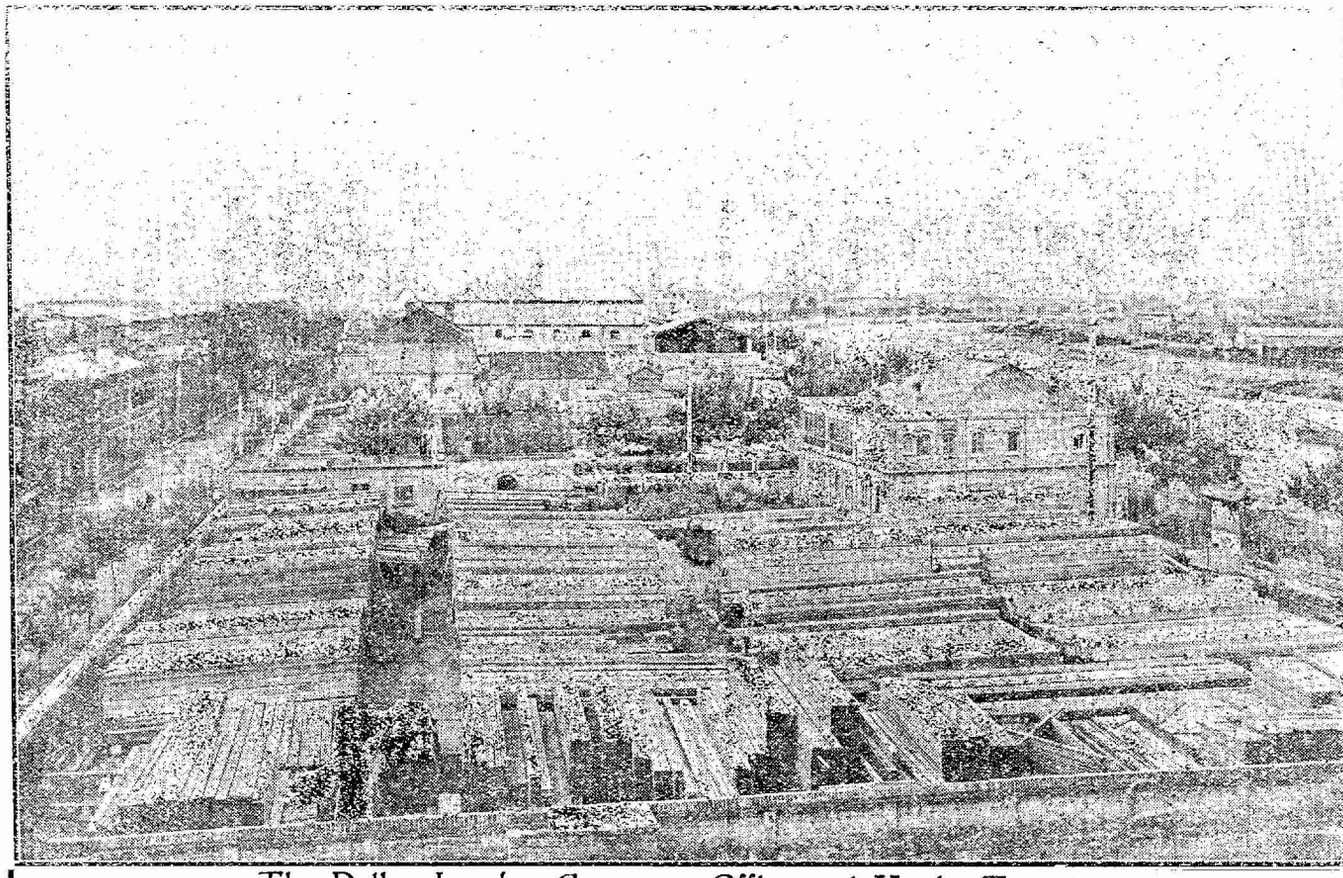
Beginning February 8, in Canton and throughout the province as soon as notice is received all national taxes must be paid in national currency and all local taxes, in local currency. This will stop the use of Provincial Bank of Kwangtung notes altogether. At present the worth of these notes is about 17 percent of the face value. The amount of notes in circulation is about $30,000,000.

It is expected that it will not be long when all civil officials in Canton will be able to function without further interference by the militarists. Dr. Sun's appointees, including Civil Governor Hu Han-min, Commissioner Yang Saae Om of Finance, and Salt Commissioner Eng Hok Fong, are returning to Canton from Hongkong after an absence of a fortnight, during which Shen Hung-ying's Army predominated the principal section of Kwangtung Province.

The river flotilla of the Kwangtung Coast Defense, a fighting unit supporting Dr. Sun Yat-sen, was compelled to station first at Boccas Tigris and then at Kongmoon in order to escape being disarmed from the non-Cantonese militarists. The flotilla will return to Canton as soon as its service is required by the land forces friendly to Dr. Sun.

A party of American silk men sailing from San Francisco February 21, is expected at Canton about March 18, and the Canton Silk Association and foreign exporters are making a program for its reception and entertainment. Among those in the party will be James A. Goldsmith, president of the Silk Association of America; Eugene Atwood, president of Atwood Machine Co.; Edward E. Bradley, vice-president of Atwood Machine Company; Austin Cheney, manager of the Weaving Department, Cheney Brothers; D. E. Douty, vice-president of the United States Testing Company; William Hand, president of John Hand & Sons, and Carl Schoen, president of Carl Schoen Silk Corporation. All of them, except Ward Cheney, also of the Cheney Brothers, will be accompanied by their wives. Mr. Douty has been here before on previous trips.

The Hongkong Commission inquiring into the piracy of the Hongkong-Macao steamer *Sui An* near Macao recently



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has made its report. The officers of the steamer have been found guilty of negligence.

Dr. Sun's constitutionalist forces are now being concentrated at two important points, one at Swatow in charge of General Li Lieh-chun and another at Kongmoon directed by a council headed by Chan Chak, commandant of the Kwangtung Coast Defense. They expect to march on Canton as soon as opportunity presents itself.

Hu Han-min, civil governor of Kwangtung, is still at Hongkong up to the week ending February 10, but functioning through his secretary of state at Canton. Governor Hu will be back in Canton soon.

General Wei Pong-ping, acting commander-in-chief of the Cantonese Army by commission of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, was released from the custody of the Yunnan-Kwangsi military authorities February 6 at Canton and left for Hongkong February 8 on board a Japanese steamer. General Wei was detained after a plot to assassinate him while attending a council of war failed. Before he was free, leading Cantonese organizations and foreign consuls worked hard to demand justice for him. General Wei has been responsible for the inauguration of the present city reform in Canton while a director of the municipal government several years ago.

Chan Lim Pak, president of the General Chamber of Commerce of Canton, has issued another circular telegram asking the citizens in this and other provinces to join in the movement for disbandment of troops throughout China. Mr. Chan believes that reform of national finance and disbandment of troops will be essential for the present reconstruction of the Republic. Mr. Chan will retire from the presidency of the chamber at the end of the Chinese year and will be succeeded by Chan Lim Chung, his brother.

Lo Hugh Fung, formerly a vice-speaker of the Kwangtung Provincial Assembly and now a deputy public highway commissioner, has announced for a meeting to organize a good roads association in this province for the promotion of the public highway system now in progress. According to a previous report, less than 400 miles of road were built in Kwangtung the last twelve months.

The gambling traffic reinaugurated here by the non-Cantonese troops will be legalized again by the coming administration of Hu Han-min, it is expected.

Canton's Chinese New Year will not be a happy one. All the principal shops in Canton have been unable to ship their goods inland and will fail to have their annual accounts settled. River traffic, the chief means of communication in Canton Delta, is still being suspended because of piracy and lack of protection.

Canton, February 10, 1923.

Conference of British Chambers of Commerce in China

The following is the program of the annual conference of the Associated British Chambers of Commerce in China which is in session in Shanghai this week:

Wednesday, February 21, 10 a.m. to noon:—

1. Formal business. 2. Addresses by R. H. Clive, C. M. G., Counsellor of the British Legation, Peking, and A W. Burkill, Chairman of the Association.

2.30 to 5 p.m. Resolutions:—1. Illegal Taxation. 2. Arbitration Awards Issued by the London Produce Brokers' Association. 3. The Boxer Indemnity.

Thursday, February 22, 9.30 a.m. to noon:—1. Mail Services. 2. Inland Waters Navigation. 3. Extraterritoriality. 4. Registration of Vessels Owned by China Companies.

2.30 to 5 p.m:—

1. Ex-Enemy Concessions at Hankow and Tientsin. 2. Transit Duties in Indo-China. 3. The Proposed 2½ percent Surtax. 4. Crown Leases. 5. Trade Marks and Copyright.

Friday, February 23, 9 30 a.m. to noon. Resolutions:—1. The Port of Pukow. 2. Tariff Rule 1. 3. Shanghai Harbor.

2.30 to 5 p.m. 1. Disorder in China. 2. China's Copper Currency. (These two resolutions will be discussed by delegates from the various national Chambers of Commerce in Shanghai).

Saturday, February 24, 9.30 a.m. to noon. 1. Report of the Chairman of the Conference in Committee. 2. Concluding addresses.

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Pres. Lincoln, S'hai, March 1 (105)
Pres. Pierce, S'hai, Mar. 14 (105)
Pres. Cleveland, S'hai. Mar. 29 (105)
Pres. Wilson, S'hai, Apr. 12 (105)

From Seattle

Hongkong and Manila.

Pres. Grant, S'hai, Feb. 24 (1)
Pres. Madison, S'hai, Mar. 8 (1)
Pres. McKinley, S'hai, Mar. 20 (1)
Pres. Jackson, S'hai, Apr. 1 (1)

For Seattle

Yokohama, Kobe, Victoria

Pres. Jefferson, S'hai Mar. 2 (1)
Pres. Grant, S'hai, Mar. 14 (1)
Pres. Madison, S'hai, Mar. 26 (1)
Pres. McKinley, S'hai, *Apr.* 7 (1)

From San Francisco & Los Angeles

via Japan ports

Elkridge, S'hai, Feb. 25 (5)

For Straits, Java Territory

Hongkong and Manila

Elkridge, S'hai, Feb. 27 (5)

From Portland, Ore.

Montague, S'hai, Feb. 26 (10)

For Portland, Ore.

via Hongkong and Manila

Montague, S'hai, Mar. 1 (10)

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Pres. Pierce, S'hai, Mar. 14 (105)
Pres. Cleveland, S'hai, Mar. 29 (105)

For San Francisco

Via Japan Ports and Honolulu.

Pres. Taft, S'hai, Mar. 3 (105)
Pres. Lincoln, S'hai. Mar. 17 (105)
Pres. Pierce, S'hai, Mar. 31 (105)

For Seattle

Japan Ports and Victoria B. C.

Pres. Jefferson, S'hai. Mar. 2 (1)
Pres. Grant, S'hai, Mar. 14 (1)
Pres. Madison, S'hai, Mar. 26 (1)

From Seattle

Manila via Hongkong.

Pres. Grant, S'hai, Feb. 24 (1)
Pres. Madison, S'hai, Mar. 8 (1)
Pres. McKinley, S'hai, Mar. 20 (1)

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23-592

The Week in the Far East

(Covering the period from Wednesday, February 14, to Wednesday, February 21.)

By far the most striking development within the news during the week under review is the departure of Sun Yat-sen, Father of the Southern Republic, for his native city, Canton, with sincere hopes to settle or bring about a peaceful settlement of the factional disorders in that vicinity. Press reports from North China contain no news of special importance and the Central government, supposed to be passing through one of the most stringent financial crises approaching the Chinese New Year, seems to have passed the climax somehow. Telegrams from Szechuan tell of a state of warfare which has indications of seriousness developing along the Yangste River, as far up as Chungking. Japan and Siberia are engrossed in the Manchurian question, along with their own internal questions relative to government, and the Philippines has maintained nothing of special news value except the announcement of Governor General Wood regarding the Bookkeeping Law.

Regarding the Canton situation, the government circles are of the opinion that an agreement between the Northern and Southern leaders will materialize soon, as it is reported that General Chen Chiung-ming has yielded to most of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's demands and it is believed that Dr. Sun and Cheng Hsueh-hui are co-operating with a view to effecting a compromise with Peking, according to a *Reuters* report. Dr. Sun Yat-sen arrived in Hongkong on February 19 and is busy accepting and declining invitations to social and business affairs. He is accompanied on his tour by Eugene Chen. Another report from Canton states that the Yunnan, Kwangsi, and Cantonese factional troops are disarming one another while Cantonese civilians are bribing the non-Cantonese troops to force the civil courts to release their relatives who are being held in prison.

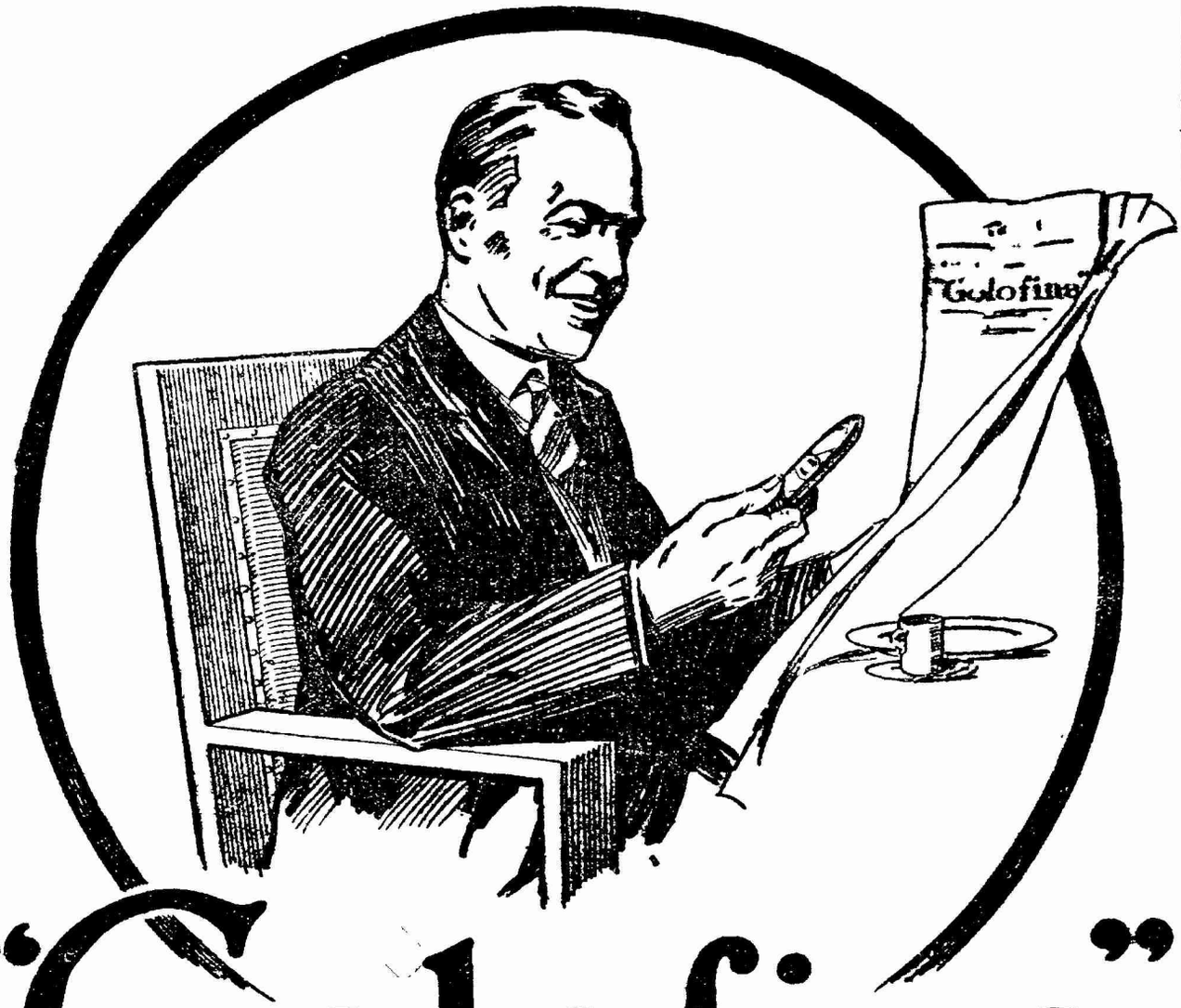
Despite the New Year holidays, serious discussion seems to be proceeding in Peking as to reunification. The four leading Northern military leaders, Generals Tsao Kun, Wu Pei-fu, Chi Hsueh-yuan, and Lu Yung-hsiang, are suggesting a written agreement between themselves and then uniting with the Southern leaders by the Premier's mediation. The Premier intends to bring General Chang Tso-lin into the scheme, his delegate having already arrived to discuss peace with the government and also Red aggression against the Chinese Eastern Railway.

The troubles arising from the railway strikes are mostly settled, according to reports, as most of the strikes were suppressed preceding Chinese New Year. Railway strikers held peace parades and most of the trains have been resumed.

Certain Chinese circles in North China are discussing the convening of a preliminary conference prior to the Customs Revenue Conference, which according to the terms of the Washington Treaty, will be called three months later after the ratification thereof by all powers. According to the report France has not ratified it so far, and the report is now current to the effect that an informal conference will be called to talk matters over because of the urgency of protecting foreign loans.

A *Reuters* report on February 14, carried the following news which enabled the Chinese government to pay the troops at Paotingfu and Loyang. The banking groups released the January Salt Surplus, amounting to $5,000,000 and $1,500,000 in advance from the February Salt Surplus.

The attention of those interested in the Chinese situation is again being drawn to Szechuan where warfare is develop-



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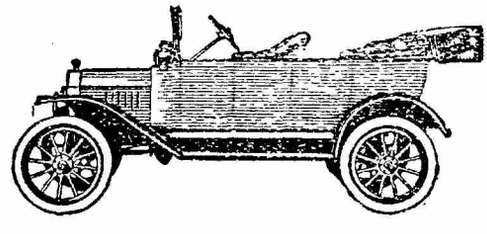

ing General Yang Sen's forces have occupied Fushunhsieh and Kweichowfu. General Tan Mao-hsin defeated General Liu Cheng-sun, South of Chungking and the latter retired to Tselutsing, according to the report. The report continues that the 3rd and the 7th Division under General Teng Hsi-ho have had engagements with the 3rd Army near Neikiang and a portion of the First Army is concentrating near Yungchuan. The armies under Generals Yang Sheng, Wu Hsintien and Liu Tsong-hi, have also commenced their respective movements.

News has come from a report from the *Eastern News Agency* regarding the settlement of the Coltman case:

"It is semi-officially reported that the Coltman affair has already been solved between China and the United States on the following conditions:

"(1) The Chinese government shall express its sense of regret to the American government.

"(2) The Tutung of Chahar shall also express his sense of regret to the American government.

"(3) The Chief of the General Staff of Chahar shall be transferred to somewhere else.

"(4) The bereaved family of the victim shall be relieved."

The Manchurian bandit situation seems to be becoming more serious as they are being strengthened by recruits from Russian White forces. It was reported that at least 1,000 men. remnants of the White forces that have been hiding in the region West of Nikolsk, having joined hands with the Chinese bandits, are advancing with about 700 of the latter under Chang Yang-teh, on the Tungninhsien, Kirin. The bandits on the Korean frontier are more active.

The most important news during the week under review as regarding the Philippines is ,the statement offered by Governor-General Wood, as to what is considered as the best solution offered thus far to the question of amending the bookkeeping law, which is the draft of a bill prepared by Secretary of Justice Abad Santos on recommendation of the department of finance. The original bookkeeping law which read that all persons engaged in business in the Philippine Islands are required to keep their books of account in either English, Spanish or one of the local dialects, and this measure was made with a view to safeguarding the interests of the public in the collection of taxes without causing unnecessary hardships on the taxpayer. The amended bill states that any person or company, partnership or corporation, engaged in commerce, industry or any other activity for the purpose of profit in the Philippine Islands, desiring to keep books of account in any other language than those prescribed by the existing law shall, before using such books, present the same to the justice of the peace of the municipality where such person or organization has commercial establishment, in order that said justice of peace may put on first page of each one a signed memorandum of the number of pages contained in the book and stamp his official seal on all the sheets of the book and any book or account certified and sealed in this manner herein prescribed shall be prima facie evidence of the facts therein stated. Other sections to the amendment were also drawn up.

MEDICAL OFFICER

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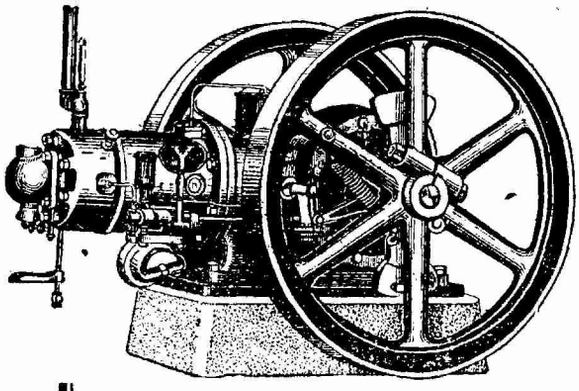

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The Weekly Review and Dr. Sun Yat-sen

To the Editor of the *Weekly Review*

Sir,—I venture to address to you a word of remonstrance.

It is your claim, I believe, that the *Review* is a genuine organ of American opinion, with no axe to grind in its treatment or discussion of Chinese affairs. On this representation the *Review* has thriven; and on the strength of it, you have gotten most of your readers, particularly the young Chinese students who are weekly catechised by a University professor on your version of the current history of China. And doubtless the support of even your American advertisers is accorded to the paper for the same reason.

But recent articles in the *Review* are hard to understand save in the sense that its columns are now devoted to what reads like calculated propaganda against Dr. Sun Yat-sen. I point to your latest attack. The first article in your issue of February 10, is not only disfigured by gross inaccuracies but is obstrusively partisan in its interpretation of the facts of the Canton situation.

I pick out the guts of the diatribe. "About six months ago," you write, "Dr. Sun and General Chen had a difference of opinion regarding the northern expedition which Dr. Sun was conducting against Peking, Gen. Chen insisting that it was of no avail, that it was forcing Kwangtung province into bankruptcy, and was prolonging the disunion of China. This difference in viewpoint resulted in an open break and the defeat and elimination of Dr. Sun Yat-sen from Canton, the President of the Constitutional government of China making his escape to Hongkong on a British gunboat."

I suggest to you that this is neither an accurate nor an honest statement. You and your "contributing editor" Mr. Hin Wong at Canton know or ought to know that the difference between Dr. Sun and Chen Chiung-ming developed, in its serious phase, out of the latter's secret entente with Wu Pei-fu *concluded even while he was the trusted lieutenant of Dr. Sun.* He promised Dr. Sun to support the Northern Expedition, and he promised Wu Pei-fu to destroy it.

If he had kept his promise to Dr. Sun, the Expedition would have reached the line of the Yangtsze in time to influence the course of the "tribal warfare" between Wu Pei-fu and Chang Tso-lin in the spring of last year; and in that event it is hardly doubtful that the resulting situation (the possibility of which was envisaged when the politics of the Expedition were being thought out) would have led to some definite solution of the formidable problem of unification. But Chen preferred to keep his promise to Wu Pei-fu, because the "defeat" of Dr. Sun seemed likely to pass to Chen the leadership of the South. And that is why the man compassed what you, thoughtlessly, call—following a bloodthirsty Hongkong paper—the "elimination" of Dr. Sun by trying to assassinate his party chief and master. You appear to treat this savage act lightly. Your view will not be accepted by any Chinese reader of your paper, who remembers that the rule of master and disciple has been one of the factors in our enduring life which have enabled us to triumph over the principle of historical decay and survive the fate of dead nations. And unless I mis-read the American character, I cannot conceive any educated countryman of Washington and Lincoln sharing your view of Chen Chiung-ming's conduct if only because treachery like his strikes at the root of all human relations.

You also follow the worst section of a hostile and ungenerous press in jeering at Dr. Sun for leaving Canton on

a British gunboat. The writer who first uttered that mean gibe has since apologised to Dr. Sun, when he learnt that Dr. Sun chose to travel on H. M. S. *Moorhen* though he had the offer of a Japanese gunboat to take him away from Canton.

Editor's Note: According to the official reports of both the American naval and State Department authorities in Canton at the time, Dr. Sun first applied to the commander of the American gunboat for permission to leave Canton on an American boat, but the American commander was precluded from complying with the request owing to his instructions to observe strict neutrality. He is reported to have cabled Washington for permission to take Dr. Sun to Hongkong, but before a reply could be received Dr. Sun departed on the British boat. Had Dr. Sun actually gone aboard the American boat without first asking permission, the American commander could have accepted the responsibility of relief without question. The above facts substantially as stated were also given to the Editor of the Weekly Review by Mr. Eugene Chen personally in the office of the Review several weeks ago. The editor of the Review has a very high regard for Dr. Sun and his stering patriotism and referred to Dr. Sun's departure from Canton on a British ship merely because it is a matter of record and most certainly not with any desire of criticism or ridicule. The Editor of the Review admits he may have been mistaken regarding the causes for the break between Sun and Chen and is quite willing to accept the version of the writer of this letter—the resulting confusiou and prolongation of disunity has been the same in either case.

I am afraid you attach undue importance to the *Review* when you state that Mr. Hin Wong has been arrested by the Yunnan-Kwangsi militarists in Canton "presumably because of articles which he wrote for the *Review* and for the *Canton Times* of which he is editor." It is improbable that these militarists have ever heard of the *Review* unless, indeed, their literary tastes have greatly changed since they entered Canton. And even if the composite voice that babbles through your columns has reached their ears, I rather doubt that Mr. Hin Wong's dissertations would alone move them to the sort of reprisal to which you rightly take exception in your article.

Yours, etc.

EUGENE CHEN,
(Private Secretary to Dr. Sun Yat Sen)

Shanghai, February 13, 1923.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

February 15. Berlin report says French plan to extend blockade to seaports and squadron of warships reported to have been designated for purpose.

February 16. French decide to disarm security police who are becoming more hostile and transform them into municipal police.——Eighty-six newspapers have been suspended for varying periods and twenty-eight have been prohibited in Cologne, according to report.

February 19. Finance Minister of Paris announces a Loan Bill authorizing the borrowing of Francs 13,000,000,000. ——Terrific gale causing many fatalities and accompanied by heavy snow sweeps all England and America according to respective reports received.——Note confirms report that Turks are withdrawing the instructions with regard to access of warships to Smyrna.——U. S. Senate ratifies Anglo-American Debt Funding Agreement by 78 votes to 13, the amendments designed to increase the rate of interest were rejected.

February 20. Paris despatch says French see relaxation in German resistance.

February 21. Lloyd George in speech before House of Commons is outspoken in condemnation of Ruhr plan and calls French action a blunder of first magnitude.

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, February 14, 1923.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—After slight fluctuations the London price of silver reverted to last week's closing price of 30 3/4d. for cash, and 1/16d. higher at 30 15/16d for forward delivery. Our official rate for "T/T on London" at 3/0d. is 1/2d. lower since our last circular. Our exchange market has been dominated by a demand for cash in certain quarters and the cash rate for T/T on London has ruled at from 3/0 7/8d. to 3/1 1/8d. The latter rate was offering at the close. Exchange business in connection with "Imports" and "Exports" is very small and we close steady in the absence of business.

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver .....Tls. 23,092,000 a decrease of Tls. 22,000.

Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 28,860,000 a decrease of $ 2,580,000.

Estimated value Tls. 43,871,000 as against Tls. 50,097,000 held at this time last year.

†	Average rates for January	Thursday Feb. 8	Friday Feb. 9	Saturday Feb. 10	Monday Feb. 12	Tuesday Feb. 13	Wednes. Feb. 14
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/0.630	3/0 1/8	3/0 1/2	3/0 1/2	3/0 1/2	3/0 1/2	3/0
D/Dtts. ,,	—	3/0 5/8	3/0 5/8	3/0 5/8	3/0 5/8	3/0 5/8	3/0 1/8
4m/s ,,	—	3/0 3/4	3/0 3/4	3/0 3/4	3/0 3/4	3/0 3/4	3/0 1/4
T/T India	223.540	222	222	222 3/4	222	222	223 1/4
T/T France	1,062.600	1135	1150	1140	1150	1155	1150
T/T N. Y.	71.020	71	71	71	71 1/4	71 1/2	70 1/2
T/T H'kong	4 420	74	74	74	74	74	74
T/T Japan	68.950	68 1/4	68 1/2	68 1/2	68 1/4	68 1/2	69
T/T Batavia	181.690	182	182	182	182 1/2	182 1/2	180
T/T Straits	76.970	77 1/4	77 1/4	77 1/4	77 1/4	77 1/4	78 1/2
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred, D/A	3/2.240	3/2 1/2	3/2 1/2	3/2 1/2	3/2 1/2	3/2 1/2	3/2
4m/s ,, D/P	—	3/2 3/4	3/2 3/4	3/2 3/4	3/2 3/4	3/2 3/4	3/2 1/2
6m/s ,, D/A	3/2.740	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/2 1/2
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1,112.600	1185	1200	1190	1200	1205	1200
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	74.510	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 1/2	74 3/4	74 3/4	73 3/4
4m/s ,, Docs	—	75	75	75	75 1/4	75 1/4	74 1/4

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling	Feb. 8	Feb. 9	Feb. 10	Feb. 12	Feb. 13	Feb. 14
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	30 5/8	30 1/2	30 3/4	30 1 1/16	30 1/2	30 3/4
**N.Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $.63 3/4	G. $. 63 3/8	G. $. 64	G. $. 63 3/4	G. $. —	G. $. 63 1/4
Shanghai Price of GoldBars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 331.00	Tls. 333.10	Tls. 332.00	Tls. 329.70	Tls. 328.20	Tls. 329
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.)999 touch)	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72.0875	72.075	72.1125	72.0375	72.	72.
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	1 1/2 %	1 1/2 %	1 1/2 %	4 1/2 %	5 1/2 %	6 %

*Closing Price in London for Previous day.
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day

Bank of England rate of discount	3 %	London on Paris	T/T 76.15
Bank of France rate of discount	4 1/2 %	London on Germany	T/T 13000
London open Market rate of Dis. 3 m/s.	2 7/8 %	New York on London	T/T 468 1/2
,, ,, 4 m/s.	2 7/8 %	Bombay on London	T/T 1/4 5/16
,, ,, 6 m/s.	2 11/16 %	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 2/2 1/2
		Yokohama ,, ,,	T/T 2/0 1/2

New Books and Publications

The World Press Congress

The Press Congress of The World in Hawaii: Edited by Walter Williams with foreword by Warren G. Harding, President of the U. S. A. Press of E. W. Stephens, Columbia Mo. Price G. $5.00.

JUST prior to the Washington Conference, a group of leading journalists and publishers from throughout the world gathered in Hawaii to advance the interests of journalism, better its rights and privileges and improve the activities of mankind. They met at a time when the world was turning its attention to the Pacific and diplomats were turning sharp corners trying to avert a repetition of the blunders in Europe.

A great deal of significance was attached to the conclave at the time, because the disarmament question was brought into the proceedings of the Congress although it did not constitute part of the prepared program. World peace was the leading thought in most of the papers delivered and resolutions supporting the Disarmament Parley and seeking to better the means of dispelling ignorance and misunderstanding among the nations of the world were passed and later forwarded to the seat of the Disarmanent Conference.

The interest manifested by the public in the Disarmament Parley which almost immediately followed the press congres somewhat eclipsed the journalistic conclave, which in a msasure equals the Washington confab in importance. So little has been said and heard regarding the Hawaiian gatherineg since the successful conclusion of the Washington Conference that it is gratifying to receive a report of the meeting.

The last American mail brought to Shanghai an imposing volume that tells all about the Press Congress. Six hundred pages of interesting reading matter record the accomplishments of some 150 journalists and publishers of over 20 nations who journeyed out to the "Eden of the Pacific" to review the important world problems and pave the way for nations to a clearer understanding and intelligent conclusions through the white light and honestly balanced methods of publicity.

China was represented at this congress by four of her able journalists. Mr. Jabin Hsu, for eight years a member of the staff of the *China Press* who has identified himself with various forms of public service in Shanghai; Mr. Hollington K. Tong, who has distinguished himself in newspaper work in North China and through his writings in *The Weekly Review*. Mr. K. P. Wang, formerly of the Shanghai *Shun Pao* and now director of the Publicity Bureau of the Ministry of Communications and Hin Wong, *Reuter's* correspondent and newspaper writer of Canton, attended the sessions.

All four represented their country well and contributed largely to the success of the Congress as may be seen by the records of the gathering. Each delivered scholarly addresses before the sessions of the Congress. Mr. Hsu spoke on the Mission of the Journalist in the United World; Mr. Tong's address was entitled "An Appeal from the Republic of China to the Press of the World"; Mr. K. P. Wang gave a review of the History of Journalism in China while Mr. Hin Wong raised the question of "Why Not a Journalistic Mission to China?"

The delegates also served on the various standing committees: Tong on credentials; Hsu on Constitution; Wang on resolution and Wong on Nomination. Besides, the Chinese delegates all participated in the organization and holding of the first Pan-Pacific press Conference. Hsu and Wong are both serving on the Executive Committee of this body.

In addition to the full proceedings of the Congress, the book contains 20 illustrations of the leading figures in the gathering and of events which interpersed the business of the Congress. It is edited by Dean Walter Williams of the School of Journalism of the University of Missouri, who was president of the Congress.

The preface is by Warren G. Harding, president of the United States and honorary president of the Congress. In this, the president considers that the congress has marked a real advance towards a proper mutuality of understanding and unification of efforts among representatives of the world press.

The introduction is by Dean Williams. This, together with the chapters on Hawaiian hospitality, proceedings of both the press Congress and Pan-Pacific Press Conference make the book altogether a work of high historical and educational value.

It is published by the E. W. Stephens Publishing Company of Columbia, Missouri. The work should be in the library of every journalist and publicist.

Shanghai, February 12, 1923. J. H.

HOOVERISM

Can you find this word in your dictionary? If not, you need the new English-Chinese lexicon WEBSTER'S COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY WITH CHINESE TRANSLATION to be published in May, 1923. Many new terms which were not in Webster's original have been added by the editors. You can find terms from *Dial Eireann* of the Irish Free State to *Einstein's Theory of Relativity*, or from *antiserum*, a new protection for the body, to *vers libre*, a new vent for the soul.

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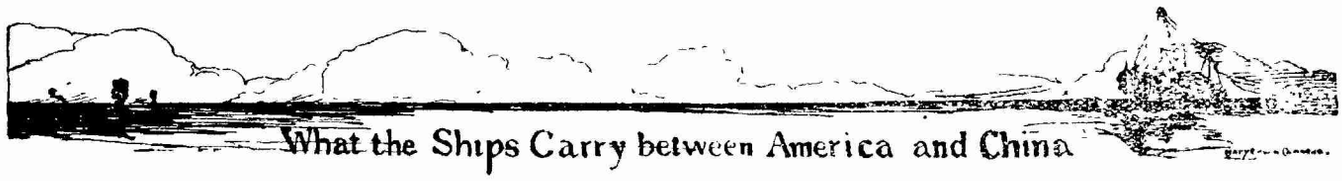

What the Ships Carry between America and China

Returns of the Shanghai Customs

(Keys Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Customs Rate Jan. Ts. 1.26 equal Gold $.)

S.S President Pierce, from U. S. A., January 12.

Cotton, Raw, Bls. 200	Pls.	720
Iron, Bars	,,	1,965
Steel, Bamboo	,,	680
Cheese	,,	3
Ink, Printing	,,	230
Leather, Sole	,,	216
Milk, Condensed	,,	720
Oranges, Fresh	,,	27
Paper, Cardboard	,,	129
Lemons Fresh	Pcs.	74,250
Typewriters	,,	21
Hosiery	Doz.	14
Underwear	,,	35
Cigarettes	Mille	60,500
Machinery	Hk. Tls.	9,718
Treasure, Silver Bars.	,	777,244

S. S. Robert Dollar, January 31.

To Boston.		
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 250.	Pls.	1,002
To New York.		
Antimony, Regulus	,,	252
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 951.	,,	3,525
Cotton Waste	,,	351
Cotton Yarn, Waste	,,	584
Feathers	,,	692
Hair, Human	,,	200
Hides, Buffalo	,,	846
Hides, Cow	,,	481
Skins, Goat, Untanned.	Pcs.	9,144
Foreign Goods.		
Woolen Coatings	Yds.	32,711
Woolen Serges	,,	6,163

S. S. Siberia Maru, January 29.

To Honolulu.		
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	559
To San Francisco.		
Silk Piece Goods	Pls.	1.70
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	30
Feathers	,,	101
Groundnuts, Kernels	,,	900
Hair, Human	,,	53
To Denver.		
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	1,139
To Derby.		
Silk Cocoon Strippings:		
Shanghai, Bls. 56	,,	170.96
To Philadelphia.		
Hemp	,,	136
To New Orleans.		
Hats, Rush	Pcs.	14,400
To New York.		
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, other Ports,		
Bls. 25	Pls.	25.15
Silk, Pongees, Honan	,,	14.31
Silk, Pongees, Shantung	,,	40.09
Bristles	,,	20
Feathers	,,	313
Intestines, Sheep's Salted	,,	7
Skins, Marmot	Pcs.	1,490
Skins, Weasel	,,	7,649
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	14,080

S. S. Empress of Asia, January 27.

To Scranton.		
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, other Ports,		
Bls. 25	Pls.	24.97
Silk Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai,		
Bls. 20	,,	19 99
Silk. Raw, Filature:		
Wild, other Ports,		
Bls. 10	,,	10.04
To Chicago.		
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, other Ports,		
Bls. 118	Pls.	118.36
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	,,	109
Gunpowder, other Ports	Pls.	10
Young Hyson, ,, ,,		52
To New York.		
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:		
White, other Ports,		
Bls. 115	,,	115.86
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:		
White, Shanghai,		
Bls. 309	Pls.	307.29
Yellow, Shanghai,		
Bls. 1	Pls.	27
Yellow, other Ports,		
Bls 5	,,	5,36
Silk, Raw, not Re-reeled and not Steam Filature:		
Yellow, Hankow,		
Bls 5	Pls	5.00
Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild other Ports,		
Bls. 278	,,	278.16
Silk Cocoon Strippings:		
Shanghai Bls. 27	Pls.	90.08
Silk Pongees, Shantung	,,	57.96
Intestines, Goats' Salted	,,	18
Intestines, Pigs'	,,	29
Intestines, Sheep's	Pls.	31
Straw Braid, White	,,	23
Feathers, Peacock	Pcs.	119,600
Skins, Cat, Wild	,,	357
Skins, Kid	,,	59,649
Skins, Lamb	,,	7,500
Skins, Lynx	,,	24
Skins, Marmot	,,	64,301
Skins, Wolf	,,	32
Musk	Taels	447
Carpets	Hk. Tls.	180

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Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

H. F. MacNair, Ph. D.

Professor of History and Government, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

Topic 1: Cross Currents in Europe Today

References: Pp. 464-66.

Questions: 1. Who is the author of the book reviewed? 2. What is his method of interpreting history? 3. What were the diplomatic revelations referred to, and how were the revelations made? 4. What are the conclusions drawn from them? 5. What is mentioned in Lord Grey's favor? What proof is offered? Is this absolute? 6. Are the terms "backward" and "inferior" synonymous in application to races? 7. What is a Carthaginian peace? 8. What does Prof. Beard think of the Treaty of Versailles? 9. What republics are an outcome of the European war? 10. How is the success of the Bolsheviki accounted for? 11. What is a counter-revolution? 12. What are Prof. Beard's tentative conclusions? 13. What is said in reference to the Open Door policy in the Far East?

Topic 2: The Russian Refugee Problem

References: Pp. 461-2, 458.

Questions: 1. What is a refugee? What is an exile? 2. How many "odd foreigners" are there in China today? How many are Russians? 3. Why are there so many Russians in China? 4. Why do they not desire to return to Russia? 5. How did they get to China? 6. Are there any Russian refugees near you? How do these refugees live at present? 7. Why can they not be taken care of by the other foreigners in China? 8. What is said as to the opportunity of sending the refugees to America? Account for this. 9 What is said as to the Chinese Eastern Railway, and the Amur railway? 10. Who is the writer of this article and what are his conclusions?

Topic 3: Japan's Proposed Representation at the Vatican

References: Pp. 459-60.

Questions: 2. What and where is the Vatican? 2. Who is the Prince Regent of Japan and why does he hold this position? 3. What is the Genro? 4. How far back does the rivalry between Satsuma and Choshu go? 5. What do you deduce from this sentence: "....the story that follows gains in plausibility, although there is the gravest reason to doubt it." 6. What actual basis is there for the rumors and tea-house gossip narrated in this article? 7. What objection would there be in Japan to the adoption of Christianity as a State religion? 8. Would it be a good thing for that religion if it were so adopted? 9. Has the appropriation been made for a Mission to the Vatican?

Topic 4: Extra-territoriality in China

References: Pp. 462-64.

Questions: 1. After comparing Chinese and American law in regard to marriage and divorce what is the writer's conclusion? 2. What is a contract in Chinese law? 3. What is a corporate entity, and when did China first recognize such? 5. On what grounds does the writer question the validity of China's provisional constitution? 5. Discuss the significance of Note 52, p. 463, and the principle involved. 6. To what conclusion does Mr. Bryan come in reference to the wisdom of abolishing extra-territoriality in China at the present time?

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: China's Latest Minister of Foreign Affairs

References: Pp.472,474

Questions: 1. How did General Huang Fu become Minister of Foreign Affairs? 2. What is his native province? 3. Where was he educated? Could this be held to have any bearing on his appointment? 4. How many times has he been abroad, and for what reasons? 5. What books has he written? 6. How did he become acquainted with the Premier? 7. In what ways is he apparently fitted for his new position?

Topic 2: Constitution-making in China

References: Pp.457-8, 463

Questions: 1. What is the basis of this editorial? 2. Discuss the meaning of the word *personal* in the first sentence of the quotation. Why should the political system of a country not be based on personalities? 3. Why has the American system of government not worked well in Mexico? 4. What lessons for China can be deduced from this editorial?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1: Impressions of the Pan-Pacific Commercial Conference

References: Pp.466-7

Questions: 1. What background conditions must be studied and understood before the commercial conditions in China can be comprehended? 2. In what ways have the circumstances been bad under which China has carried on foreign trade? 3. What criticism of foreigners' understanding of things Chinese is made? 4. What was Mr. Moh's object at the Pan-Pacific Conference? 5. How did this conference differ, for example, from the Washington Conference? 6. What is Mr. Moh's position, and what impressions did he gather at the Pan-Pacific Conference?

Topic 2: The United States Tariff, and China's Egg Industry

References: Pp.468,471.

Questions: 1. How much American capital is invested in the egg industry in China? 2. Why is it possible for this money to be lost by the enactment of a tariff in the United States? 3. What is a tariff, and why is it a cause of so much political trouble and manipulation in America? 4. In what forms are eggs shipped to America from China? 5. Why can citizens of other countries carry on the egg-trade with European countries better than Americans at present? Result? 6. How is egg production regulated in China? 7. What conclusion is reached in this article?

Topic 3: Raw Silk Shipments through Seattle

References: P.478

Questions: 1. How do the shipments of silk through the port of Seattle in the year 1922 compare with those in 1921? 2. Why do such large shipments go through Seattle? 3. To what mills do they go? For what purpose? 4. Which steamship lines carry large quantities of silk?

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(Before the Commissioner)

Feb. 15, 1923, Cause No. 2081; U. S. v. L. E. Nantz; plea of guilty.

Judgments and Orders:

Feb. 13, 1923, Cause No. 2048; U. S. v. Slevin; judgment accquitting defendant.

" 13, " Cons. Court Tientsin; In defendant Walter E. Hoffsommer's estate; order authorizing distribution upon administrator giving bond.

" 14, " Cause No. 2056; Shanghai Municipal Council v. Jay Elmont *et al*; judgment for plaintiff.

" 15, " " " 1939; Banque Industrielle de Chine v. Sonn Bros. Import & Export Co.; judgment for plaintiff.

" 16, " " " 1320; Quelch v. Crawley; order allowing plaintiff to offer evidence in support of motion.

" 16, " " " 2010; U. S. v. Gunther; judgment dismissing defendant.

" 16, " " " 609; In re Estate of Geo. A. Derby, deceased; order directing issuance of letters of administration *de bonis non.*

" 16, " " " 1032; Belgian Trading Co. v. Neuss, Hesslein & Co.; order overrulling demurrer.

" 16, " " " 1945; Chemische Fabrik Griesheimm Elektron v. International Banking Corporation; order allowing Bradley & Co. Ltd. to intervene.

" 17, " " " 2082; U. S. v. Mandel; sentence.

(By the Commissioner)

Feb. 13, 1923, Cause No. 2078; U. S. v. Weiss; assessed costs and warned.

" 13, " " " 2068; A. F. das Caldas v. Liggett & Myers Tobacco Co.; judgment for defendant.

" 13, " " " 2045; Andersen, Meyer & Co. v. W. A. Weisel; judgment for plaintiff.

" 14, " " " 2072; U. S. v. Gall; defendant warned and assessed costs.

" 15, " " " 1958; The Auto-Castle v. I. Delbourgo; judgment for plainiff.

" 15, " " " 2081; U. S. v. Nantz; defendant warned and assessed costs.

rendered thereon with costs, amounting in all, it is said[1] to about Tls. 3000.[2]

1. North China Daily Star, In its issue of January 29 the editor says:

> "The British Jury in the civil suit, like the American Judge in the previous criminal prosecution, found the charges against Hannigs to be absolutely unfounded."

2. Extraforensic Dispute Between Juror And Witness. As illustrating the difference between American and English procedure and as bearing on the reason for the small verdict ($1.) the following account, appearing in the defendant newspaper, of an incident of the trial, is of interest:

> At the commencement of the afternoon session of Jannary 23 His Lordship enquired if Mr. Rasmussen (a witness) was in Court. Mr. Rasmussen stood up.
>
> His Lordship—I have had a complaint that you made an improper remark in the hearing of one of the jurymen. Do you remember?
>
> Mr. Rasmussen—I don't remember any special remark that I made.
>
> His Lordship—I am told that you made a remark that the jury had already made up their minds. That was in the hearing of the jurymen. You have, I believe, been reporting throughout the whole of the case.
>
> Mr. Rasmussen—I don't remember who it was now, but I told someone that there was no chance for Mr. Hannigs. I did not think that it was in the hearing of the jury.
>
> His Lordship—The task of the jury is sufficiently difficult. It was a very improper remark. I hope you will bear it in mind in the future and not lay yourself open to this reproof. The jury reported it because they felt that it was a reflection upon them when they are reaching a most difficult and arduous part of their task.
>
> Mr. Rasmussen—May I say something my Lord?
>
> His Lordship—What is it?
>
> Mr. Rasmussen—Last night while I was putting on my coat one of the jurymen, Mr. Annand passed by and said "You never saw the house, Rasmussen." My reply was in an angry voice "I don't think you did either."
>
> His Lordship—I warned the jury at the commencement of the case not to discuss it with anyone and the public were warned through the Press, and I repeat that it is very improper that this state of things should take place.
>
> Mr. Annand.—I have no remembrance of ever having said anything of the kind.
>
> Under American law it would be contempt for a juror to discuss the case outside of court, while pending.
>
> "Any misconduct on the part of a juror which prevents, or tends to prevent, a fair and impartial consideration of the case on its merits according to the law and evidence, *such as conversing with the parties or others in relation to the action* * * constitutes contempt." Corpus Juris, XIII, 23.
>
> It seems that they jury, which in this case consisted of but five, is not examined on *voir dire* and that it is not the local English practice to challenge jurors, nor to inquire into their relations with the parties litigant.

Miscellaneous Filings:

Feb. 13, 1923, Cause No. 2080: In re Last Will and testament of Josephine Saes deceased; petition and depositions.

" 13, " " " 1919: Shing Pei Wo v. Journal of Commerce Press; memorandum of objections to portions of Receiver's report.

" 13, " " " 2079: U. S. v. Fair; warrant issued, marshal's return.

" 13, " " " 2019; F. Richmond v. Dodge, Seymour & Co.; order sustaining plaintiff's and defendant's motions.

" 14, " " " 2060; Hugo Stinnes China Co. v. P. E. Andrews; marshal's return of summons.

" 14, " " " 1919; Shing Pei Wo v. Journal of Commerce Press; supplemental memorandum on proof of claim.

" 15, " " " 2082; U. S. v. Max Mandel; information, warrant issued, marshal's return of warrant.

" 15, " " " 1355; Universal Leaf Tobacco Co., Inc. v. Barber Lines Inc.,; plaintiff's brief.

" 15, " " " 1486; Kiang v. Kosel; stipulation; receipt.

" 15, " " " 2079; U. S. v. Fair; bond.

" 15, " " " 2053; In re assignment of Cosmos Commercial Corporation; affidavit of publication.

" 16, " " " 1958; The Auto-Castle v. I. Delbourgo; notice of appeal; reasons for appeal; bond.

" 16, " " " 609; In re estate of George A. Derby, deceased; order directing issuance of letters of administration *de bonis non*

" 17, " " " 2006; U. S. v. Greenstone; motion for dismissal; affidavits.

" 17, " " " 2062; Hugo Stinnes China Co. v. P. E. Andrews, answer.

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking to Shanghai North—Down**

STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Local	3rd & 4th Local	Express R.	3rd & 4th	Local	Fast R.	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R. S.
Shanghai North d.		7.00	7.15	7.35	9.30	9.50	12.10	12.30	15.25	17.15	17.45	19.35	23.30
Nansiang ... ... d.		7.28	7.45	8.03	—	10.31	12.41	12.58	16.01	17.47	18.15	20.05	0.02
Soochow ... ... d.		8.59		9.41	11.14	12.53		14.43	18.24	19.39			1.39
Wusih ... ... d.	7.00	9.59		10.44	12.02	14.12		15.38	19.34	20.36			2.38
Changchow ... d.	8.14	10.56		11.41	12.49	15.28		16.38		21.38			3.42
Tanyang ... ... d.	9.30	11.52			13.38	16.28		17.38					—
Chinkiang ... d.	10.31	12.49			14.22	17.34		18.33					5.34
Nanking ... ... a.	12.30	14.21			15.43	19.35		20.02					7.20
Pukow ... ... d.					17.05								9.30
Hsuchowfu ... d.					1.16	T.P.L.						T.P.L.	19.40
Tsinanfu ... ... d.					9.38	II day						II day	6.00
Tientsin Central a.					18.05								15.25
Do. d.					18.15								16.16
Tientsin East... a.					18.25	P.M.L.						P.M.L.	—
Do. d					18.55								—
Peking ... ... a.					22.06								19.15

STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Fast R.	3rd & 4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Express R.	Local	Night Express R. S.
Peking ... ... d.											10.15		5.50
Tientsin East ... a.											13.35		—
Do. d.										P.M.L.	14.00	P.M.L.	—
Tientsin Central a.											14.10		9.14
Do. d.											14.20		10.00
Tsinanfu ... ... d.										T.P.L.	22.24	T.P.L.	19.43
Hsuchowfu ... d.										II day	6.31	II day	5.28
Pukow ... ... a.											14.30		16.15
Nanking ... ... d.					7.40		8.10	11.05			15.50	16.15	23.00
Chinkiang ... d.					9.20		10.25	12.54			17.29	18.27	0.52
Tanyang ... ... d.					9.57		11.21	13.36			18.03	19.26	—
Changchow ... d.		7.10			10.59	12.00	12.44	14.32			18.57	20.46	2.41
Wusih ... ... d.	7.20	8.22			11.59	13.02	14.07	15.33			19.43	21.52	3.33
Soochow ... ... d.	8.21	9.39			12.54	14.02	15.25	16.31			20.32		4.58
Nansiang ... ... d.	10.33	11.34	13.00		14.27	16.03	17.45	18.18	18.40	20.35	—		6.26
Shanghai North a.	11.00	12.05	13.30		14.55	16.30	18.20	18.45	19.13	21.05	22.00		6.50

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

Woosung Forts d.	6.45	8.15	9.40	11.05	12.30	13.55	15.20	16.45	18.10	19.35	21.00	22.25	23.50	1.15	Shanghai North d.	6.00	7.30	9.00	10.25	11.50	13.15	14.40	16.05	17.30	18.55	20.20	21.45	23.10	0.35
Kiangwan ... d.	7.10	8.40	10.05	11.31	12.55	14.20	15.46	17.10	18.35	20.00	21.25	22.50	0.15	1.40	Tientungan ... d.	6.05	7.35	9.05	10.30	11.55	13.20	14.45	16.10	17.35	19.00	20.25	21.50	23.15	0.40
Tientungan ... d.	7.16	8.46	10.11	11.37	13.01	14.26	15.52	17.16	18.41	20.06	21.31	22.56	0.21	1.46	Kiangwan ... d.	6.12	7.42	9.12	10.37	12.02	13.27	14.52	16.17	17.42	19.07	20.32	21.57	23.22	0.47
Shanghai North a.	7.20	8.50	10.15	11.41	13.05	14.30	15.56	17.20	18.45	20.10	21.35	23.00	0.25	1.50	Woosung Forts a.	6.35	8.06	9.35	11.00	12.25	13.50	15.15	16.40	18.05	19.30	20.55	22.20	23.45	1.10

R. Restaurant Cars. S. Sleeping Cars

* These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Zahkou—Down (Main Line) **Zahkou to Shanghai North—Up**

STATIONS	Local	Express R.	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Night Express R.
Shanghai North ..... dep.	..	8.00	9.00	13.20	15.45	..	19.15
Jessfield ..... dep.	..	8.15	9.16	13.36	16.05	..	19.30
Siccawei ..... dep.	..	8.21	9.23	13.43	16.13	..	19.36
L'hwa Junction ..... dep.	..	8.35	9.40	14.00	16.30	..	19.50
Shanghai South ..... dep.	..	*8.05*	*9.05*	*13.37*	*15.45*	*18.00*	*19.20*
Lunghwa Junction ..... arr.	..	*8.55*	*9.53*	*13.43*	*16.03*	*18.18*	*19.33*
Sungkiang ..... dep.	..	9.14	10.50	14.46	17.42	..	20.29
Kashai ..... dep.	...	10.01	11.57	15.43	18.47	..	21.16
Kashing ..... dep.	7.25	10.31	12.40	16.16	——	..	21.46
Yehzah ..... dep.	8 19	11.02	13.32	16.56	----	..	22.17
Jhangan ..... dep.	9.25	11.36	14.23	17.35	----	..	22.51
Hangchow ..... dep.	11.00	12.30	16.00	18.50	----	..	23.45
Zahkou ..... arr.	11.25	12.45	16.30	19.10	----	..	24.00

STATIONS	Local	Local	Express R.	Local	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Night Express R.
Zahkou ..... d.	..	..	7.15	..	8.40	13.20	15.35	18.00
Hangchow ..... d.	..	..	7.40	..	9.15	13.50	16.10	18.24
Changan ..... d.	..	..	8.29	..	10.45	15.00	17.45	19.1"
Yehzah ..... d.	..	..	9.00	..	11.53	15.37	18.45	19.45
Kashing ..... d.	..	7.30	9.39	..	12.50	16.24	..	20.24
Kashai ..... d.	..	8.02	10.02	..	13.26	16.52	..	20.46
Sungkiang ..... d.	..	9.15	10.52	..	14.42	17.49	..	21.42
Lunghwa Junction .... d.	*8.37*	*10.37*	*11.37*	*13.57*	*16.07*	*18.42*	..	*22.28*
Shanghai South ..... a.	*8.55*	*10.55*	*11.55*	*14.15*	*16 35*	*19.00*	..	*22.45*
L'hwa Junction .... d.	..	10.34	11.32	..	15.50	18.40	..	22.22
Siccawei ..... d.	..	10.43	11.40	..	15.59	18.49	..	22.30
Jessfield ..... d.	..	10.51	11.46	..	16.06	18.56	..	22.36
Shanghai North.... a.	..	11.05	12.00	..	16.20	19.10	..	22.50

Konzenchiao to Zahkou (Kiangshoo Branch Line) **Zahkou to Konzenchiao**

Konsenchiao .... dep.	7.05	9.10	11.35	13.45	16.05	17.30	22.55	Zahkou ..... dep.	8.10	10.10	..	15.05	..	18.30	..
Kensbangmun ... dep.	7.20	9.25	11.50	14.06	16.20	17.45	23.10	Hangchow ..... dep.	8.30	10.30	12.15	15.25	16.45	18.51	23.50
Hangchow ..... dep.	7.37	9.37	..	14.17	..	17.57	..	Kensbangmun . dep.	8.42	10.47	12.37	15.37	16.57	19.02	0.02
Zahkou ..... arr.	7.55	9.55	..	14.35	..	18.15	..	Konzenchiao .. arr.	8.55	11.00	12.50	15.50	17.10	19.51	0.15

R. Restaurant Car.

In the U. S. Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.
U.S. ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar.
U. S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton.
CLERK, William A. Chapman.
OFFICE HOURS 10-12; 2-4.
U. S. MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Thurston R. Porter.
PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T. B. Dunn.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.

TIENTSIN:

SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, Harry V. Fuller.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

MOTION DAY.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 1 P. M. of the preceding Saturday.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

Hereafter, applicants for admission to the bar of this court, whether previously admitted elsewhere or not, w ll be examined on the following:

1. Extraterritoriality, 25 Corpus Juris, 299—331.
2. Extraterritorial Cases.
3. Extraterritorial Remedial Code.
4. U. S. Rev. Stats., secs. 4083—4131 (Act of Congress of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 179).
5. China Court Regulations.
6. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906 (34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934).

BAR EXAMINING COMMITTEE: Nelson E. Lurton. W. W. Blume. Roland S. Haskell.

Shanghai, China, January 2, 1923.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

Feb. 13, 1923, Cause No. 2056; Shanghai Municipal Council v. Jay Elmont *et al*; adjourned subject to call.

" 13, " " " 2021; Kitty Ren v. American Drug Co.; testimony taken of G. H. Wilhelmi.

" 13, " " " 2006; U. S. v. Meyer F. Greenstone; continued to February 17.

" 17, " " " 2082; U. S. v. Max Mandel; testimony taken of Thurston R. Porter, F. J. Schuhl, W. Katz, J. Kane, J. A. McKenzie and Max Mandel.

" 17, " " " 2006; U S v. Meyer F. Greenstone; motion for dismissal.

In H. B. M. Supreme Court of China

(Continued from last week)

The jury had to remember that in their efforts to justify the charges the defence had brought instances where the plaintiff had been tried and convicted and had brought evidence of cases where he had not been tried at all. Also, underlying their defence was the suggestion that he was guilty of perjury and of subornin, perjurers, for that wa what it came to. He had no need to remind them that Mr. Hannigs was acquitted on the charge which the alleged libel referred to and that the comments were made whi.st the case was *sub judice* and it had been admitted if the proceedings had been taken at the British Court defendants might have been brought up for contempt. On the other hand the jury were asked to say in effect that Mr. Hannigs' character was such that the libel could not do him any harm at all.

They could not get away from Hannigs' official record. It was said that there were people of the opinion that Tientsin would be very much better off without Hannigs. One of these people was Mr. Woodhead (defendant editor) that was clear. The reason they formed that opinion was clear from what had appeared in the Loup memorandum.

His Lordship did not lay much stress on the Loup affair or who was the aggressor. There was no suggestion that Mr. Hannigs was not a good Hotel Manager. He was not going into the question of assault. They could be satisfied that he was a man of uncontrollable temper and it was a question whether his reputation was such that he had suffered any damage to his character by the allegations made against him in that article.

In conclusion His Lordship said there were four questions which he would put to them:

1. Did the words in the article bear the defamatory meaning alleged?

2. Did they bear a defamatory meaning in their ordinary signification?

3. If the answer to 1 and 2 is "No" verdict for the defendants.

4. If the answer to 1 or 2 is "Yes," are the words true (in so far as they contain statements of fact) and fair and *bonafide* comment on a matter of public interest (in so far as they contain comments)?

5. If the answer to 4 is "yes", verdict for defendants.

6 If the answer to 4 is, "No", how much?

After deliberating for about thirty-five minutes the jury returned a verdict for plaintiff and judgment was